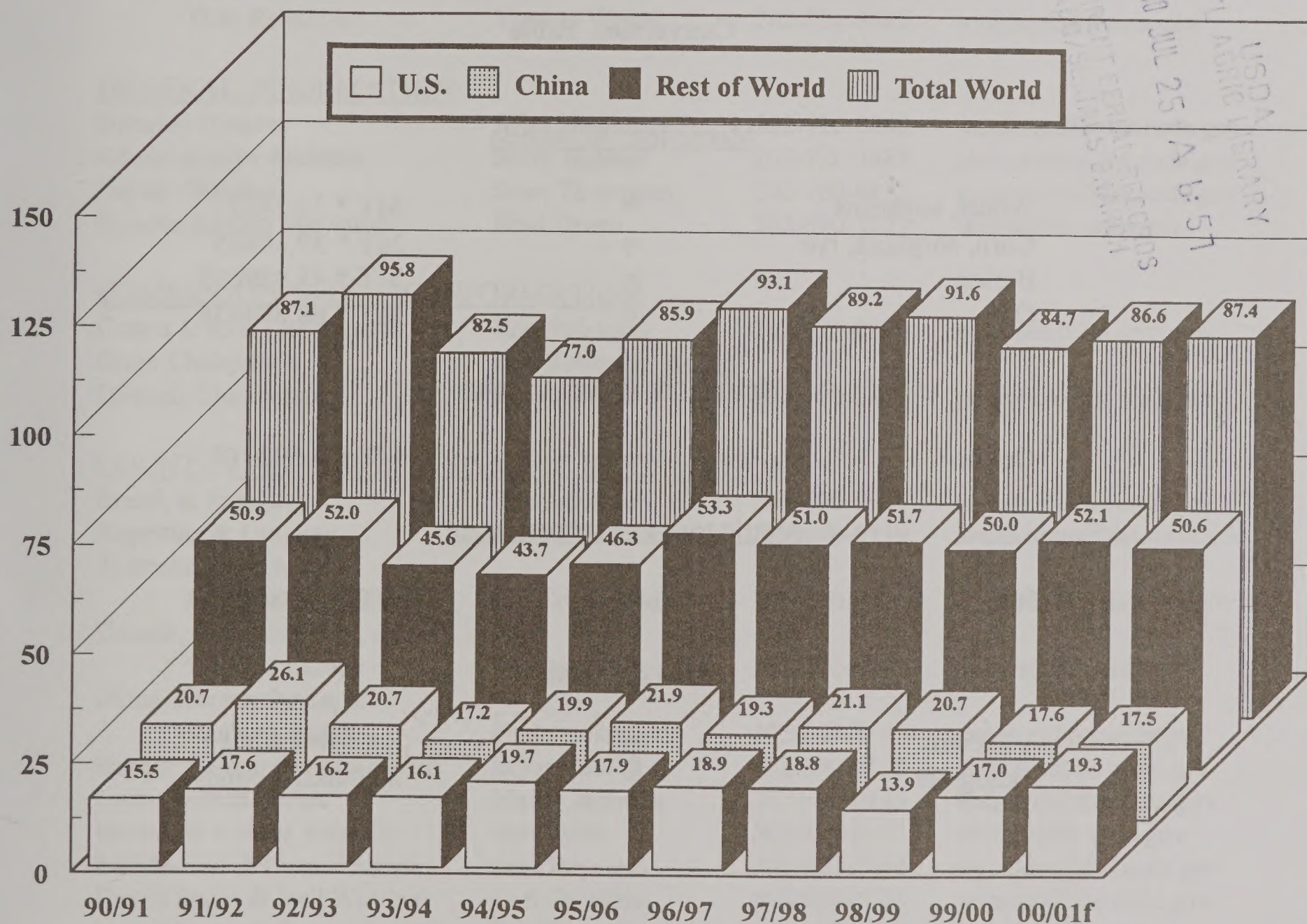


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World Agricultural Production

2000/01 World Cotton Production Forecast To Rise With a Year-To-Year Increase in the United States



World cotton production for 2000/01 is projected at 87.4 million bales, 0.7 million higher than the 86.6 million estimated for 1999/2000. Estimated production in the United States is increased to 19.3 million bales from 17.0 million last season, as area is up nearly 0.5 million hectares on favorable returns to cotton relative to alternative crops. Also, U.S. production potential is up on a return to normal conditions from last season's weather difficulties. Production in China is about flat at 17.5 million bales as high domestic prices hold production despite government policy to reduce area for cotton. The production outlook in other major cotton producers is mixed.

This report uses information from the Foreign Agricultural Services' global network of agricultural attaches and counselors; official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign source materials; and the results of economic and satellite imagery analysis. Estimates of foreign area, yield and production are from the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, and are reviewed by USDA's Inter-Agency Commodity Estimates Committees. Estimates of U.S. area, yield and production are from USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Numbers within the report may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-364), July 12, 2000.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS/USDA. The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3:00 p.m. Eastern time on August 18, 2000.

Conversion Table

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat, soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

For further information, contact:

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agriculture Service
Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division
Ag Box 1045, Room 6053, South Building
Washington, D.C. 20250-1045
Telephone: (202) 720-0888 Fax: (202) 720-8880

CIRCULAR PUBLICATION

Circular Coordinator	Scott Thompson	202-720-0873	thompsons@fas.usda.gov
Word Processing	Mary Jackson	202-720-0888	jacksonma@fas.usda.gov
Database Manager	Marnet Whittington	202-720-0886	whittington@fas.usda.gov
Cover Graphics & Data Reliability	Theresa Wright	202-720-8887	wrightt@fas.usda.gov

GENERAL INFORMATION

Division Director	Allen Vandergriff	202-720-0888	vandergriff@fas.usda.gov
Administrative Assistant	Mary Jackson	202-720-0888	jacksonma@fas.usda.gov
Deputy Director	Scott Thompson	202-720-0873	thompsons@fas.usda.gov
Remote Sensing Specialist	Brad Doorn	202-690-1157	doorn@fas.usda.gov

COMMODITY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Cotton & Rice Chairperson	Ron Roberson	202-720-0879	roberson@fas.usda.gov
Grain Chairperson	Ron Roberson, Acting		
Oilseeds Chairperson	Paul Provance	202-720-0881	provance@fas.usda.gov

COUNTRY AND REGION SPECIFIC INFORMATION

Brazil, & Paraguay	Rao Achutuni	202-690-0140	achutuni@fas.usda.gov
Argentina & Uruguay	Maria Anulacion	202-690-0139	anulacionm@fas.usda.gov
Australia, Bangladesh, India, & Pakistan	Jim Crutchfield	202-690-0135	crutchfield@fas.usda.gov
Canada, Southeast Asia, & Western Europe	Suzanne Miller	202-720-0882	millers@fas.usda.gov
China, Koreas, Japan, & southern Africa	Paulette Sandene	202-690-0133	sandene@fas.usda.gov
Eastern Europe & North Africa	Bryan Purcell	202-690-0138	purcellb@fas.usda.gov
Former Soviet Union	Mark Lindeman	202-690-0143	lindeman@fas.usda.gov
Mexico & Central America	Ron White	202-690-0137	whiter@fas.usda.gov
Middle East & Central Africa	Curt Reynolds	202-690-0134	reynoldsc@fas.usda.gov
United States & Int'l Weather	Carl Gernazio	202-690-0136	gernazio@fas.usda.gov
United States & Special Projects	Bob Tetrault	202-690-0130	tetrault@fas.usda.gov

WEB SITES OF INTEREST

Foreign Agricultural Service at <http://www.fas.usda.gov>
FAS Weekly Weather Maps at <http://www.fas.usda.gov/pecad/weather/weekly.html>
National Agricultural Statistics Service at <http://www.usda.nass.gov>
World Agricultural Outlook Board at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob>
Economic Research Service at <http://www.econ.ag.gov>
Joint Agricultural Weather Facility at <http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/jawf>

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

China: Lower Area Cuts 2000/01 Corn Crop

China's corn production for 2000/01 is estimated at 122.0 million tons, down 3.0 million or 2 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year due to lower expected area and yield. Corn area is estimated at 24.5 million hectares, down 0.5 million from last month. The revised corn yield of 4.98 MT/Ha is close to the 5-year average and slightly higher than last year. Unfavorably hot and dry weather stressed the corn crop in the Northeast and the North China Plain last month, but the critical period for yields is July and August.

Corn area declined in 2000/01 in response to high stock levels, low market and procurement prices, and local government policies that encouraged soybean production. The largest reductions were in the Northeast, where nearly 500,000 hectares were reportedly switched from corn to soybeans. Corn area was also reported lower in the North China Plain, with area shifting to oilseeds or cash crops. These losses were partially offset by increased early corn area in southern and central China, where it was planted as an alternative to early rice and wheat. The weather for planting was favorable in the Northeast (30 percent of total corn area), but persistent hot and dry weather since May has stressed vegetative corn and soybeans. Recent showers provided only limited relief, and more rain is needed support the mostly rain-fed crops. On the North China Plain (30 percent of total corn area), drought in May and June stressed spring-sown crops and delayed summer crop planting, but heavy rain since July 1 has reduced the moisture deficit and improved yield prospects. Southern and western China (21 percent of total corn area) have been generally wetter than normal since June 1.

Canada: Wheat Production Forecast Rises as Barley and Corn Fall

Canada's 2000/01 wheat production is estimated at 26.0 million tons, up 1.5 million from last month but down 3 percent from last year. Estimated harvested area rose 0.5 million hectares from last month to 11.0 million hectares, up 6 percent from last year. The area change reflects the June Statistics Canada Acreage Report, showing farmers chose to plant more wheat than anticipated in the March Statistics Canada Intentions Report. Roughly one third of the additional area is durum, largely due to strong prices for quality durum during the past two years. Many farmers planted wheat in lieu of rapeseed this season, as record rapeseed stocks remaining from last year's record harvest are still depressing prices. The additional wheat area also reflects this month's drop in forecast barley area from the March intentions.

Barley production is estimated at 14.5 million tons in 2000/01, down 0.5 million tons from last month, but up 10 percent from last year as estimated area fell from 5.0 million hectares to 4.8 this month. Barley area is expected to be up almost 18 percent over last year due to favorable market demand, especially for malting barley. However, farmers trimmed their plantings from early intentions, possibly because of reports of increased plantings in Australia and the United States.

Corn production in 2000/01 is estimated at 9.0 million tons, down 1.2 million from last month and down 0.1 million from last year. Area fell from 1.3 million hectares last month to a still record level of 1.2 million this month. The strong boost in area results from greater demand for feed and industrial use. Area would likely have been higher, but excessive rainfall throughout the spring in Ontario and

Quebec where the largest amount of corn is grown prevented fieldwork early in the season. As a result, many farmers opted to plant soybeans because of the shorter required growing season.

Romania: Crops Continue to Suffer from Excessive Heat and Minimal Moisture

Romania's wheat crop is estimated at 3.3 million tons, down 1.2 million from last month and 1.5 million from last year. Area is also down 150,000 hectares from last month but unchanged from 1999/2000. The barley crop is forecast down 22 percent to 700,000 tons with an area drop of 13 percent from June. Barley production is down 31 percent from 1999/2000. Corn production is estimated at 7.5 million tons, down 3.0 million from June and 3.0 million from last year. Area is estimated at 2.8 million hectares, down 13 percent from the 3.2 million estimate in June and down 200,000 hectares from 1999/2000. Romania's 2000/01 summer crops continue to wither from the combined effects of a prolonged drought and a searing heat wave with temperatures reaching up to 38° C. Meanwhile, a reduced wheat harvest is underway. The Ministry of Agriculture announced that 40 percent of all crop area is affected by severe drought conditions, particularly in areas along the Danube River in the south. Difficulties began during late winter as a lack of moisture stressed developing fall-planted crops. Between mid-April and early July, barely any rainfall was received and temperatures were significantly and consistently above average. Romania's irrigation system is in disrepair and has been of little benefit.

Argentina: Soybean Production Up While Sunflowerseed Declines

Argentina's 2000/01 soybean production is forecast to increase to a new record of 21.5 million tons, up 0.8 million tons or 4 percent

from last season. After another successful season, the upward trend in soybean production is expected to continue with rising area driving production higher. A record area of 8.8 million hectares is forecast which is 3 percent higher than last season. Additional area is expected to be taken from sunflowerseed and possibly new areas brought under cultivation. Also, an increase in second-crop soybeans will likely accompany the increased wheat area this season. The 1999/00 soybean production estimate was revised this month to 20.7 million tons, down 0.3 million ton or 1 percent reduction from last month, to account for losses due to heavy rainfall during harvest in April and May. The excess moisture reduced yields and quality in the affected areas of southern Santa Fe, northern Buenos Aires and Entre Rios. Harvest of the 1999/00 crop is essentially complete according to a July 7 government report.

Sunflowerseed production is forecast to decrease in 2000/01 to 5.5 million tons, down 0.7 million or 11 percent from last season. Area is forecast at 3.1 million hectares, down 13 percent from last season. At this time, a year-to-year decrease in area is expected because of declining prices on the local market. However, the market situation when planting begins (August-September) will be the determining factor. Some production is expected to move west and north into drier areas leaving traditional sunflowerseed-production areas available for more profitable soybeans and wheat. The 1999/2000 crop is revised to 6.2 million tons, down 0.2 million tons or 3 percent from last month.

China: 2000/01 Soybean Output Up 11 Percent From Last Year

China's 2000/01 soybean output is estimated at 15.8 million tons, up 1.5 million or 11 percent from last year. Soybean area is estimated at 9.3 million hectares, up 14 percent from last year. The area increase in 2000/01 was in

response to higher prices, strong domestic demand for soybean products, and government policies that encouraged soybean production. The largest increases were in the Northeast, where about 500,000 hectares were reportedly switched from corn to soybeans this year. A reduction in spring wheat area also opened up land for soybean expansion. Soybean area was also reported higher in other provinces in northern and central China. Estimated yield of 1.7 tons per hectare is lower than the 5-year average due to drought in the Northeast.

The weather for planting was favorable in the Northeast (45 percent of total soybean area), but persistent hot and dry weather since May has stressed vegetative corn and soybeans. Recent showers provided only limited relief, and more rain is needed to support the mostly rain-fed crop. On the North China Plain (20 - 25 percent), drought in May and June stressed spring-sown crops and delayed summer crop planting, but heavy rain since July 1 has reduced the moisture deficit and improved yield prospects. Central China (15 percent) has adequate to excessive moisture for soybean development.

In the 1980's, soybeans were the major crop in the Northeast, with area and production reaching their peak in the early 1990's. Excessive stocks and falling prices led to a lower planted area in 1999/2000 and a major expansion of corn area in the Northeast. Soybean prices started to rebound in 2000, and the government offered incentives to crushers to use more soybeans and boost demand. Provincial grain bureaus have auctioned off excess soybean stocks to meet the rising demand and free-up storage space for the new crop. A Chinese Government proposal to lower the Value Added Tax (VAT) on imported soybean meal as of June 15 was postponed due to objections from producers and crushers who feared their profits would decrease.

India: Record Wheat Harvest Despite Severe Drought in Western And Central Areas

The Government of India revised the production estimate for the 2000/01 wheat crop to a new record of 74 million tons. An expected decline in drought affected Gujarat and Rajasthan was reportedly offset by higher production in the other producing states. Wheat regions across northern and most of central India experienced favorably cool weather and abundant sunshine during much of February and March resulting in higher yields. Rainfall and the availability of irrigation were adequate during critical growth stages in most of the irrigated areas. Harvesting conditions were ideal through May with temperatures hovering above 100 degrees Fahrenheit and no rain. There were relatively few reports of lodging this season and Ministry of Agriculture reported test weights higher than a year ago.

EU-15: Wheat Production Boosted by Favorable Weather

Total EU-15 wheat production is forecast at 107.1 million tons for 2000/01, up 1 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. Wheat area is up strongly throughout the EU-15 this year due to changes in the Common Agricultural Policy that make it more advantageous for farmers to grow grains over oilseeds. This month's rise of 1.1 million tons is due to increasing yields, largely in Spain, where the estimated wheat harvest rose 1.0 million tons this month. The crop estimate for Portugal also rose this month, as the Iberian Peninsula experienced extremely beneficial rainfall during the spring and early summer. However, rain has continued through the harvest, and quality is believed to have suffered. In the rest of the EU-15, France continues to have a very favorable year while Austria and parts of eastern Germany have a rainfall deficit, drawing down yields there.

**Brazil: Rising Soybean Production
Expected, Despite Strong Cotton and
Corn Prices**

The 2000/01 soybean crop is forecasted at 32.8 million tons, up by 4 percent from last year's crop. Harvested area is currently forecast at 13.4 million hectares, up by just 1 percent from last year. The potential for soybean expanded area will be hampered by expectations for good domestic cotton and corn prices next season. Overall, the outlook for the 2000/01 crop calls for a nearly steady area with the potential for a return to more normal yields throughout the country. Much depends upon the outcome of the crop in the southern state of Mato Grosso do Sul, which has had three consecutive drought years with low yields. Better than expected yields in Mato Grosso, and Bahia boosted soybean production during the 1999/2000 crop season and made up for production losses elsewhere in the country.

**Vietnam: Record Rice Crop Expected in
1999/2000**

Rice production in 1999/2000 is forecast to be 20.9 million tons, up 2 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. The winter-spring crop is the main crop in Vietnam, and the recently completed 1999/2000 harvest was a record for this crop. Area was slightly higher than originally forecast, and weather conditions were very good for rice this year. Rice crops in Vietnam have been steadily trending upward for the past decade. Vietnam has three rice crops a year: the first crop of the season is the 10th month (rainy season) crop, followed by the winter-spring crop and then the summer-autumn crop.

**Russia: Winter Wheat Yield Prospects
Rise, but Decline for Spring Wheat**

Russia's 2000/01 wheat production is estimated at 34.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 3 percent from last month, and up 3 million or

10 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 23.6 million hectares, up 0.1 million (less than one percent) from last month, and up 0.6 million or 3 percent from last year. Yield prospects improved in the winter-wheat region of European Russia because of continued favorable weather. However, in the spring-wheat region east of the Volga Valley, weather-related planting delays could have a negative impact on yield potential.

**Ukraine: Wheat Output down Due to
Drought in the South**

Wheat production in Ukraine for 2000/01 is estimated at 12.0 million tons, down 1.0 million or 8 percent from last month, and down 1.5 million or 11 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 5.6 million hectares, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month, and down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last year. Winter wheat suffered from persistent dryness during establishment last fall, and throughout the spring and early summer, in the southern region. Compounding the negative impact of dryness on potential yield is the continued inadequate application of fertilizers and pesticides.

**Pakistan: Wheat Production Up, Despite
Widespread Drought Conditions**

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has revised Pakistan's MY 2000/01 wheat production forecast to 21 million tons, based on better-than-expected yields in the major wheat-growing areas of the Punjab. Initially, the forecast had been lower due to erratic irrigation supplies in the Sindh, but this occurred mostly at the end of the growing season and the effect on yields was minimal. The Punjab region received adequate irrigation supplies and temperatures remained mild throughout the growing season. Farmers in the Punjab reported record yield increases of 20 percent and higher above last year's levels as a resulting from a number of factors, including

timely planting, higher seeding rates, increased input usage and nearly ideal weather. Harvesting conditions were nearly ideal through May with temperatures near 100 degrees Fahrenheit and no rain.

Argentina: Wheat Production Higher on Increased Area and Normal Weather

Wheat production in Argentina for 2000/01 is forecast at 15.5 million tons, up 0.5 million tons or 3 percent from last month and last year's production. Area is forecast at 6.1 million hectares, up 0.1 million from last month and 0.2 million or 3 percent from last year. The Argentine Government recently increased its forecast of planting intentions to 6.26 million hectares, 3 percent above last year's planted area. Yield is forecast at 2.54 MT/ha, equivalent to last year. The beginning of the season has been wetter than normal except in southern Buenos Aires where rainfall has been close to normal. Average temperatures have been normal to slightly above normal throughout the wheat-growing region. Surface soil moisture for germination and establishment is adequate throughout the wheat region. Excessive moisture in parts of La Pampa and northwestern and eastern Buenos Aires has caused some planting delays. A July 7 government report indicated 57.5 percent of the area has been planted, lagging behind last season's 67 percent and behind the average of 61 percent planted by this time. Planting is generally completed in August.

Uzbekistan: Wheat Yield Benefits from Increase in Irrigated Area

Uzbekistan's 2000/01 wheat output is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 33 percent from last month, and up 0.4 million or 11 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 1.3 million hectares, unchanged from last month and last year. With grain harvest roughly half complete, officials reported indicate that output is up 0.5 million tons from

the same date last year. According to officials, the area under irrigation increased by a reported 50,000 hectares this year. Roughly 75 percent of the wheat area is irrigated.

Foreign: Rapeseed Production Down Sharply

Total foreign rapeseed output for 2000/01 is estimated at 38.7 million tons, down 3.1 million or 8 percent from 1999/2000. Canadian output alone is forecast down 1.6 million tons or 18 percent as large stocks and low prices at planting induced farmers to seed less area. Rapeseed output in the European Union is forecast down 1.4 million tons or 12 percent as Agenda 2000 reforms diminish the differential in EU payments between oilseeds and grains. Eastern European production is forecast 0.6 million tons or 23 percent lower due to lower world rapeseed prices and spring drought which is cutting yield. China production, on the other hand, is estimated up 0.9 million tons or 9 percent as domestic stock levels and government policies have favored oilseed production in lieu of winter wheat and early rice.

Eastern Europe: Drought and Weak Prices Hit Oilseed Production

Total Eastern European oilseed production in 2000/01 is forecast to fall 1.2 million tons or 20 percent, while harvested area is forecast to fall 0.5 million hectares, or 13 percent from last season. The rapeseed crop has been severely reduced by springtime dryness, while the summer crops of sunflower and soybeans continue to wither from the combined effects of a severe drought and a searing heat wave. According to reports, Bulgaria's capital, Sofia recently recorded its highest temperature ever, while temperatures have reached 42 °C in Serbia. Weather difficulties began during late winter with a lack of moisture in the Balkans. Since mid-April, barely any rainfall has been received there, and temperatures have been

significantly and consistently above average. Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia have fared somewhat better, where rainfall has approached 70 percent of normal in some locals.

The significant reduction in area can be attributed to low prices being offered at the beginning of the season after the collection of a bumper crop in 1999/2000. Polish rapeseed production is forecast down 29 percent to 0.8 million tons. Although a much smaller crop, Poland's spring rapeseed seems to have been hit harder by the drought than the winter crop. Additional, but smaller, rapeseed reductions are estimated for the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Hungary's sunflowerseed production is estimated to drop 31 percent from last year's near-record crop as more area was planted to grain. Yugoslavia's sunflowerseed production is forecast down 17 percent to 0.3 million tons, and Bulgaria's sunflowerseed production is estimated down 18 percent to 0.5 million tons. Romanian sunflowerseed production is forecast down 9 percent from last year to 1.0 million tons.

China: Cotton Production Nearly Flat From Last Year as High Price Hold Area

China's 2000/01 cotton output is estimated at 17.5 million bales (3.81 million tons), down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from the 1999/2000 crop. Area is estimated at 3.75 million hectares, up slightly from last year's

record-low area. The estimated yield of 1016 KG/Ha is above the 5-year average but lower than last year's record yield due to unfavorably dry weather in many cotton-producing provinces.

Cotton area dropped significantly in 1999/2000 in response to low procurement prices and government policies intended to reduce excess cotton stocks. Area was expected to drop in 2000/01 for the same reasons, and planting intentions were initially as low as 3.3 to 3.4 million hectares. However, rising cotton prices in Spring 2000 and increased consumption in recent months led farmers to plant more cotton than anticipated. The latest area survey by the National Bureau of Statistics indicated that spring-sown cotton area increased by about 60,000 hectares from a year ago. The Ministry of Agriculture and local officials also reported that cotton area would be similar to last year.

Growing conditions for the 2000/01 cotton crop have been mixed. In Xinjiang, where about 1/3 of China's cotton is produced, the weather has been better than last year. The Post reported that farmers are having minor problems with insects, but the impact on yields is not expected to be serious. On the North China Plain, drought conditions in May and June stressed spring-sown cotton and delayed summer cotton planting, but heavy rain since July 1 has reduced the moisture deficit and improved yield prospects. Central China has adequate to excessive moisture for cotton development.

TABLE 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	Planted Area			Harvested Area			Yield			Production		
	1998/99	1999/00	Proj. 2000/01	1998/99	1999/00	Proj. 2000/01	1998/99	1999/00	Prel. 2000/01 Proj. June July	1998/99	1999/00	Prel. 2000/01 Proj. June July
All Wheat Winter Other	--Million acres--			--Million acres--			--Bushels per acre--			--Million bushels--		
	65.8	62.8	62.9	59.0	53.9	54.4	43.2	42.7	42.1	2,547	2,302	2,212
	46.4	43.4	43.3	40.1	35.6	35.4	46.9	47.8	44.9	1,881	1,700	1,622
	19.4	19.4	19.6	18.9	18.3	19.0	35.2	32.9	33.1	666	602	590
Soybeans	72.0	73.8	74.5	70.4	72.5	73.5	38.9	36.5	40.0	2,741	2,643	2,955
Corn	80.2	77.4	79.6	72.6	70.5	73.1	134.4	133.8	137.0	9,759	9,437	9,740
Sorghum	9.6	9.3	8.8	7.7	8.5	8.1	67.3	69.7	69.5	520	595	556
Barley	6.3	5.2	5.7	5.9	4.8	5.2	60.0	59.2	58.7	352	282	320
Oats	4.9	4.7	4.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	60.2	59.6	61.2	166	146	148
Rice	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.3	--Pounds per acre--			--Million CWT--		
							5,669	5,908	5,935	188.1	210.5	200.0
All Cotton	13.4	14.9	15.6	10.7	13.4	14.6	625	607	635	--Million 480-pound bales--		
										13.9	17.0	19.0

July 2000

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU-12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others				
			United States	Canada Mexico	Europe Union	Oth. Europe		W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia	South Africa	Turkey
---Million metric tons---																				
Wheat																				
1998/99	588.6	519.3	69.3	24.1	3.2	103.1	0.9	33.2	55.8	109.7	66.4	0.0	18.7	0.0	12.2	2.2	22.1	1.7	18.5	47.4
1999/00 prel.	585.7	523.0	62.7	26.9	3.1	96.9	0.9	28.6	64.9	113.9	70.8	0.0	17.9	0.0	15.0	2.5	24.1	1.6	16.5	39.5
2000/01 proj.																				
June	575.8	515.6	60.2	24.5	3.3	105.9	0.9	28.7	61.8	104.0	71.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	15.0	2.2	23.0	1.9	17.5	35.8
July	581.3	520.2	61.0	26.0	3.3	107.1	0.9	27.0	62.9	102.0	74.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	15.5	2.3	23.0	1.9	17.5	35.9
Coarse Grains																				
1998/99	890.2	618.7	271.5	26.6	24.7	105.5	1.7	51.7	37.9	144.2	31.7	6.5	1.9	4.5	17.8	33.5	9.6	8.1	10.5	102.4
1999/00 prel.	876.0	612.6	263.4	26.8	26.0	103.0	1.7	54.6	40.9	138.6	28.5	6.2	1.8	4.0	20.5	34.4	8.0	10.1	9.8	97.7
2000/01 proj.																				
June	892.7	621.8	270.9	29.6	26.0	106.6	1.7	51.6	45.8	135.6	31.5	6.2	1.8	4.3	20.8	34.6	8.6	9.9	10.4	96.9
July	888.3	610.5	277.8	27.8	26.0	108.7	1.7	44.3	44.4	132.6	31.5	6.2	1.8	4.3	20.8	34.6	8.6	9.9	10.4	96.9
Rice (Milled)																				
1998/99	394.0	388.1	5.9	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	139.1	86.0	32.1	4.7	15.2	1.1	7.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	98.1
1999/00 prel.	402.8	396.1	6.6	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	138.9	88.3	32.1	5.1	15.9	0.6	7.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	104.0
2000/01 proj.																				
June	400.3	394.0	6.3																	
July	399.2	393.1	6.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	137.2	88.5	32.0	4.9	15.9	0.6	7.7	0.8	0.0	0.2	102.6
Total Grains 1/																				
1998/99	1,872.8	1,526.0	346.7	50.6	28.2	210.4	2.6	85.0	94.5	393.0	184.0	38.6	25.3	19.7	31.0	43.4	32.7	9.8	29.2	247.9
1999/00 prel.	1,864.4	1,531.8	332.7	53.6	29.4	201.7	2.6	83.3	106.6	391.4	187.5	38.3	24.8	19.9	36.1	44.3	32.9	11.7	26.5	241.2
2000/01 proj.																				
June	1,868.8	1,531.4	337.4																	
July	1,868.8	1,523.9	344.9	53.8	29.6	217.5	2.6	71.3	108.0	371.8	194.0	38.2	27.7	20.2	36.8	44.6	32.4	11.8	28.1	235.4
Oilseeds 2/																				
1998/99	293.7	209.3	84.4	10.5	0.6	15.2	0.1	5.2	9.0	44.4	24.9	2.2	3.7	0.5	27.7	32.3	3.1	1.5	2.1	26.5
1999/00 prel.	297.9	215.9	82.0	11.7	0.5	16.5	0.1	6.1	11.1	45.2	22.9	2.4	4.3	0.5	27.6	32.6	3.7	0.8	2.1	28.0
2000/01 proj.																				
June	310.0	218.4	91.6																	
July	308.4	217.4	91.0	10.3	0.4	15.4	0.1	4.9	10.6	47.9	24.7	2.4	3.7	0.5	27.7	34.0	3.3	1.0	2.0	28.7
Cotton																				
1998/99	84.7	70.7	13.9	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	20.7	12.7	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.9	2.1	3.3	0.2	3.9	10.6
1999/00 prel.	86.6	69.7	17.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	7.4	17.6	12.3	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.6	2.7	3.2	0.2	3.7	10.3
2000/01 proj.																				
June	87.0	68.0	19.0																	
July	87.4	68.1	19.3	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	7.3	17.5	12.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.9	2.9	3.2	0.2	3.5	10.4
---Million 480 pound bales---																				

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed for individual countries. Copra and palm kernel are added to world totals.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

[illegible]

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
										Million metric tons						
World	308.25	303.07	304.84	302.25	2.89	2.89	2.93	2.94	890.21	875.99	892.73	888.27	-4.46	-0.50	12.28	1.40
United States	36.16	35.08	35.30	36.28	7.51	7.51	7.68	7.66	271.47	263.38	270.93	277.77	6.85	2.53	14.40	5.47
Total Foreign	272.09	267.99	269.54	265.96	2.27	2.29	2.31	2.30	618.73	612.62	621.80	610.50	-11.31	-1.82	-2.12	-0.35
Major Exporters																
Canada	49.88	49.81	50.40	49.55	4.13	4.10	4.06	4.03	206.23	204.03	204.41	199.61	-4.80	-2.35	-4.42	-2.17
Argentina	7.38	6.94	8.06	7.71	3.60	3.86	3.67	3.60	26.57	26.77	29.57	27.77	-1.80	-6.09	1.00	3.75
Australia	3.89	4.45	4.51	4.51	4.57	4.61	4.61	4.61	17.76	20.51	20.76	20.76	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.21
South Africa	4.84	3.81	4.16	4.16	1.98	2.10	2.06	2.06	9.60	8.00	8.56	8.56	0.00	0.00	0.56	7.00
China	4.42	4.86	4.83	4.83	1.84	2.08	2.06	2.06	8.12	10.12	9.92	9.92	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.98
	29.36	29.75	28.85	28.35	4.91	4.66	4.70	4.68	144.19	138.63	135.60	132.60	-3.00	-2.21	-6.03	-4.35
Major Importers																
FSU-12	81.50	77.99	80.27	77.53	2.75	2.93	2.91	2.93	224.11	228.13	233.78	227.28	-6.51	-2.78	-0.85	-0.37
Russia	33.58	31.58	33.67	31.57	1.13	1.29	1.36	1.41	37.92	40.87	45.78	44.43	-1.35	-2.95	3.56	8.70
Ukraine	22.05	20.60	22.30	20.20	0.86	1.06	1.19	1.27	18.95	21.80	26.50	25.75	-0.75	-2.83	3.95	18.12
Kazakhstan	5.92	5.54	5.65	5.70	1.75	1.80	1.79	1.75	10.35	9.95	10.10	10.00	-0.10	-0.99	0.05	0.50
Baltic States	2.17	2.03	2.15	2.15	0.64	1.34	0.87	0.87	1.39	2.72	1.87	1.87	0.00	0.00	-0.85	-31.12
European Union	1.20	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.16	1.76	1.92	1.92	2.58	1.97	2.14	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.17	8.63
Germany	20.10	19.06	19.14	19.30	5.25	5.41	5.57	5.63	105.55	103.05	106.60	108.72	2.12	1.99	5.67	5.50
France	4.33	4.03	4.02	4.07	5.63	6.16	6.03	5.95	24.39	24.84	24.23	24.23	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-2.46
Eastern Europe	3.92	3.75	3.78	3.78	7.22	7.32	7.50	7.50	28.28	27.43	28.29	28.29	0.00	0.00	0.86	3.14
Poland	16.07	15.85	15.82	15.03	3.22	3.44	3.26	2.95	51.70	54.60	51.58	44.30	-7.28	-14.10	-10.30	-18.86
Romanla	6.21	6.13	5.96	5.93	2.84	2.73	2.42	2.39	17.62	16.70	14.44	14.16	-0.28	-1.91	-2.54	-15.20
Czech Rep.	3.80	3.68	3.85	3.40	2.66	3.25	3.07	2.53	10.10	11.95	11.81	8.61	-3.20	-27.11	-3.34	-27.96
Mexlco	0.74	0.69	0.68	0.63	3.68	4.01	3.60	3.65	2.74	2.77	2.45	2.30	-0.15	-6.12	-0.47	-17.03
Other W. Europe	10.22	10.01	10.15	10.15	2.42	2.59	2.56	2.56	24.70	25.95	26.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.19
	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.37	4.80	4.58	4.58	4.58	1.67	1.70	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign																
Thailand	140.71	140.19	138.88	138.88	1.34	1.29	1.32	1.32	188.39	180.46	183.61	183.61	-0.00	-0.00	3.16	1.75
India	1.45	1.35	1.36	1.36	3.10	2.96	3.16	3.16	4.50	4.00	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.50
Brazil	29.78	30.00	30.05	30.05	1.06	0.95	1.05	1.05	31.67	28.50	31.50	31.50	0.00	0.00	3.00	10.53
Turkey	12.92	13.06	13.36	13.36	2.59	2.63	2.59	2.59	33.46	34.41	34.60	34.60	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.55
Indonesia	4.63	4.63	4.68	4.68	2.26	2.12	2.23	2.23	10.48	9.82	10.42	10.42	0.00	0.00	0.60	6.11
Philippines	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.03	2.07	2.07	2.07	6.50	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	2.77	2.70	2.50	2.50	1.77	1.67	1.72	1.72	4.89	4.50	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-4.44
	85.97	85.46	83.94	83.94	1.13	1.09	1.10	1.10	96.89	93.03	92.30	92.30	-0.00	-0.00	-0.73	-0.79

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	139.07	140.12	140.94	140.50	4.36	4.32	4.36	4.34	605.94	604.96	614.73	610.06	-4.66	-0.76	5.10	0.84
United States	29.38	28.55	28.77	29.76	8.44	8.40	8.60	8.55	247.88	239.72	247.41	254.34	6.93	2.80	14.62	6.10
Total Foreign	109.69	111.57	112.17	110.74	3.26	3.27	3.27	3.21	358.06	365.25	367.32	355.72	-11.60	-3.16	-9.52	-2.61
Major Exporters	31.34	32.90	32.10	31.60	4.92	4.67	4.70	4.68	154.15	153.78	151.00	148.00	-3.00	-1.99	-5.78	-3.76
Argentina	2.61	3.10	3.20	3.20	5.18	5.16	5.16	5.16	13.50	16.00	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.13
South Africa	3.49	3.90	3.90	3.90	2.21	2.49	2.44	2.44	7.70	9.70	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-2.06
China	25.24	25.90	25.00	24.50	5.27	4.94	5.00	4.98	132.95	128.08	125.00	122.00	-3.00	-2.40	-6.08	-4.75
Major Importers	21.45	21.13	22.29	21.46	3.95	4.38	4.30	4.12	84.65	92.64	95.82	88.42	-7.40	-7.72	-4.22	-4.55
Eastern Europe	6.86	7.06	7.28	6.60	3.78	4.34	4.20	3.60	25.93	30.63	30.55	23.77	-6.78	-22.18	-6.86	-22.40
Romania	3.00	3.00	3.20	2.80	2.83	3.50	3.28	2.68	8.50	10.50	10.50	7.50	-3.00	-28.57	-3.00	-28.57
Yugoslavia	2.09	2.10	2.10	2.00	4.17	4.52	4.43	4.00	8.70	9.50	9.30	8.00	-1.30	-13.98	-1.50	-15.79
European Union	4.13	4.15	4.22	4.22	8.54	8.98	9.18	9.15	35.30	37.22	38.77	38.64	-0.13	-0.32	1.42	3.82
France	1.80	1.76	1.78	1.78	8.45	8.87	9.01	9.01	15.20	15.63	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	2.37
Italy	0.97	1.03	1.10	1.10	8.88	9.70	9.82	9.82	8.60	10.00	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.80	8.00
Mexico	7.90	7.70	7.80	7.80	2.25	2.47	2.44	2.44	17.79	19.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	2.49	2.17	2.94	2.79	2.12	2.51	2.45	2.40	5.28	5.46	7.18	6.68	-0.50	-6.96	1.22	22.34
Russia	0.79	0.60	1.00	0.90	1.02	1.83	2.00	2.22	0.80	1.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	81.82
Ukraine	0.91	0.70	1.00	1.00	2.53	2.43	2.50	2.50	2.30	1.70	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	47.06
Other W. Europe	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.41	8.80	8.80	8.80	0.19	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	4.17	4.12	4.23	4.23	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80
Other Foreign	56.91	57.54	57.78	57.68	2.10	2.06	2.09	2.07	119.26	118.83	120.50	119.30	-1.20	-1.00	0.47	0.40
Thailand	1.29	1.19	1.20	1.20	3.33	3.19	3.42	3.42	4.30	3.80	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.30	7.89
Brazil	12.25	12.50	12.70	12.70	2.64	2.68	2.64	2.64	32.35	33.50	33.50	33.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
India	5.98	6.30	6.40	6.40	1.79	1.67	1.72	1.72	10.68	10.50	11.00	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	4.76
Canada	1.12	1.15	1.30	1.20	8.01	7.91	7.85	7.50	8.95	9.10	10.20	9.00	-1.20	-11.76	-0.10	-1.06
Indonesia	3.20	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.03	2.07	2.07	2.07	6.50	6.20	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Philippines	2.77	2.70	2.50	2.50	1.77	1.67	1.72	1.72	4.89	4.50	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-4.44
Egypt	0.74	0.73	0.75	0.75	7.61	7.78	7.73	7.73	5.61	5.68	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.15
Zimbabwe	1.45	1.40	1.20	1.20	1.03	1.21	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.70	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-29.41
Others	28.12	28.57	28.73	28.73	1.58	1.53	1.54	1.54	44.48	43.86	44.20	44.20	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.79

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TABLE 6
Barley Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production						
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month		From last year				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent			
							Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons						
World	61.02	56.13	55.73	54.61	2.24	2.28	2.35	2.42	136.75	127.81	131.21	132.08	0.87	0.67	4.27	3.34
United States	2.37	1.93	2.13	2.12	3.23	3.19	3.28	3.16	7.67	6.14	6.97	6.69	-0.28	-3.98	0.55	9.01
Total Foreign	58.64	54.20	53.61	52.49	2.20	2.24	2.32	2.39	129.08	121.67	124.24	125.39	1.15	0.93	3.72	3.06
European Union	11.47	10.85	10.71	10.75	4.52	4.50	4.62	4.78	51.91	48.88	49.47	51.42	1.95	3.94	2.54	5.20
Denmark	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.76	5.20	5.06	5.39	5.39	3.57	3.62	4.10	4.10	0.00	0.00	0.48	13.26
France	1.63	1.53	1.55	1.55	6.49	6.23	6.45	6.45	10.59	9.55	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	4.71
Germany	2.24	2.21	2.05	2.10	5.60	6.02	5.85	5.71	12.51	13.30	12.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-9.78
Italy	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.30	3.80	3.81	3.77	4.33	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-2.18
Spain	3.53	3.11	3.20	3.25	3.09	2.39	2.66	3.23	10.90	7.43	8.50	10.50	2.00	23.53	3.07	41.24
United Kingdom	1.26	1.18	1.10	1.10	5.28	5.59	5.91	5.91	6.63	6.58	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.22
FSU-12	18.14	17.07	16.70	15.85	1.09	1.25	1.35	1.43	19.68	21.37	22.62	22.62	0.00	0.00	1.25	5.85
Russia	11.28	10.50	10.30	9.30	0.87	1.01	1.26	1.40	9.80	10.60	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	22.64
Ukraine	3.57	3.47	3.20	3.35	1.65	1.84	1.72	1.64	5.88	6.40	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-14.06
Kazakstan	1.80	1.70	1.80	1.80	0.61	1.32	0.89	0.89	1.10	2.25	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.65	-28.89
Baltic States	0.79	0.75	0.75	0.75	2.19	1.71	1.91	1.91	1.73	1.28	1.43	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.15	11.54
Eastern Europe	3.44	3.10	3.06	2.95	3.08	3.12	2.85	2.86	10.60	9.67	8.73	8.43	-0.30	-3.44	-1.24	-12.83
Poland	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.10	3.17	3.07	2.73	2.82	3.61	3.40	3.00	3.10	0.10	3.33	-0.30	-8.85
Czech Rep.	0.58	0.54	0.55	0.50	3.61	3.94	3.64	3.70	2.09	2.14	2.00	1.85	-0.15	-7.50	-0.29	-13.43
Romania	0.55	0.40	0.40	0.35	2.18	2.54	2.25	2.00	1.20	1.02	0.90	0.70	-0.20	-22.22	-0.32	-31.03
Canada	4.27	4.07	5.00	4.80	2.98	3.24	3.00	3.02	12.71	13.20	15.00	14.50	-0.50	-3.33	1.30	9.88
Other W. Europe	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.23	4.62	4.19	4.19	4.19	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18	3.92	3.53	3.53	3.53	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	3.60	3.55	3.60	3.60	2.08	1.92	2.06	2.06	7.50	6.80	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.60	8.82
Australla	3.09	2.29	2.85	2.85	1.84	1.96	1.86	1.86	5.68	4.50	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.80	17.78
China	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.92	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Morocco	2.43	2.10	1.50	1.50	0.81	0.67	0.40	0.40	1.97	1.40	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-57.14
Indla	0.76	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.22	1.88	2.00	2.00	1.68	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	9.26	8.39	7.46	7.46	1.21	1.09	1.11	1.11	11.17	9.13	8.25	8.25	-0.00	-0.00	-0.88	-9.66

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production			
	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	15.54	14.35	14.53	14.06	1.67	1.73	1.75	1.78	26.00	24.76	25.43	25.08	-0.35	-1.38	0.32	1.30
United States	1.12	0.99	1.00	1.00	2.16	2.14	2.15	2.20	2.41	2.12	2.15	2.20	0.05	2.28	0.08	3.53
Total Foreign	14.42	13.36	13.53	13.06	1.64	1.69	1.72	1.75	23.59	22.64	23.28	22.88	-0.40	-1.72	0.25	1.09
FSU-12	6.24	5.48	5.96	5.41	0.99	1.08	1.09	1.09	6.17	5.93	6.50	5.90	-0.60	-9.23	-0.03	-0.47
Russia	5.23	4.50	5.00	4.50	0.88	0.98	1.00	1.00	4.60	4.40	5.00	4.50	-0.50	-10.00	0.10	2.27
Ukraine	0.55	0.53	0.55	0.50	1.42	1.43	1.45	1.40	0.78	0.76	0.80	0.70	-0.10	-12.50	-0.06	-7.89
Belarus	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	2.33	1.83	2.00	2.00	0.70	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Baltic States	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.11	1.77	1.83	1.83	0.32	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.00
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.78	2.56	2.40	2.35	2.24	2.21	2.33	2.34	6.22	5.67	5.60	5.50	-0.10	-1.79	-0.17	-2.93
Canada	1.59	1.40	1.50	1.45	2.49	2.60	2.47	2.48	3.96	3.64	3.70	3.60	-0.10	-2.70	-0.04	-1.13
Australia	0.95	0.83	0.62	0.62	1.99	1.78	2.34	2.34	1.88	1.48	1.45	1.45	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.69
Argentina	0.24	0.34	0.28	0.28	1.60	1.64	1.61	1.61	0.39	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Other Foreign	5.25	5.16	5.02	5.14	2.07	2.09	2.17	2.18	10.87	10.78	10.91	11.21	0.30	2.75	0.43	4.02
China	0.55	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
European Union	1.97	1.92	1.83	1.96	3.13	3.18	3.56	3.48	6.15	6.11	6.52	6.82	0.30	4.60	0.70	11.52
France	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.12	4.73	4.51	4.67	4.67	0.66	0.55	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.82
Germany	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	4.22	5.00	5.00	5.00	1.28	1.34	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.05
Italy	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.15	2.00	2.42	2.47	2.47	0.28	0.35	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.94
Finland	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	2.52	2.54	3.33	3.33	0.98	0.99	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.31	31.31
Sweden	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.32	3.65	3.87	4.13	4.13	1.14	1.20	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	8.33
Eastern Europe	1.10	1.15	1.15	1.15	2.28	2.21	2.01	2.01	2.50	2.54	2.32	2.32	0.00	0.00	-0.22	-8.70
Czech Rep.	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	3.10	3.18	2.73	2.73	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-14.29
Poland	0.56	0.57	0.60	0.60	2.60	2.53	2.13	2.13	1.46	1.45	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-11.83
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.99	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.10	4.23	4.25	4.25	4.25	0.39	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.72	1.72	1.72	0.31	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.37	1.35	1.29	1.29	0.64	0.64	0.63	0.63	0.88	0.86	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-5.80

TABLE 8
Rye Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	10.30	10.02	10.21	10.06	1.97	1.97	1.97	2.00	20.30	19.71	20.14	20.17	0.03	0.15	0.46	2.34
United States	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13	1.83	1.80	1.74	1.74	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.22	-0.06	-22.70	-0.06	-21.86
Total Foreign	10.13	9.86	10.04	9.94	1.97	1.97	1.98	2.01	20.00	19.43	19.86	19.95	0.09	0.48	0.52	2.69
FSU-12	5.43	5.55	5.77	5.67	1.12	1.26	1.41	1.44	6.06	6.98	8.16	8.16	0.00	0.00	1.18	16.92
Russia	3.78	4.00	4.00	4.00	0.87	1.20	1.38	1.38	3.30	4.80	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	14.58
Ukraine	0.70	0.62	0.70	0.60	1.64	1.44	1.43	1.67	1.14	0.90	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	11.11
Belarus	0.90	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.78	1.39	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.35	28.00
Baltic States	0.25	0.22	0.22	0.22	2.08	1.96	2.02	2.02	0.53	0.42	0.44	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.33
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.20	0.17	0.11	0.11	1.95	2.29	2.00	2.00	0.40	0.39	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-43.15
Other Foreign	4.25	3.93	3.95	3.94	3.06	2.96	2.80	2.83	13.00	11.65	11.05	11.14	0.09	0.86	-0.50	-4.33
Eastern Europe	2.53	2.44	2.38	2.38	2.48	2.33	2.07	2.11	6.28	5.68	4.92	5.02	0.10	2.03	-0.67	-11.72
Hungary	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	2.08	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Poland	2.29	2.24	2.20	2.20	2.47	2.31	2.05	2.09	5.66	5.18	4.50	4.60	0.10	2.22	-0.58	-11.21
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	3.63	3.64	3.13	3.13	0.26	0.20	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-37.50
European Union	1.43	1.15	1.25	1.24	4.43	4.82	4.60	4.61	6.35	5.52	5.74	5.74	-0.01	-0.09	0.21	3.84
Denmark	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.08	5.12	4.71	4.33	4.33	0.54	0.24	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.09	35.42
France	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.70	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.94	0.75	0.80	0.80	5.10	5.79	5.63	5.63	4.78	4.33	4.50	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.17	3.95
Spain	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.15	1.73	1.78	1.50	1.50	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.74
Austria	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	4.00	3.89	3.02	3.27	0.24	0.22	0.18	0.17	-0.00	-2.86	-0.05	-22.02
Sweden	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.60	5.42	5.42	5.42	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.18	1.61	1.39	1.39	1.39	0.24	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.14	0.17	0.14	0.14	1.07	1.15	1.04	1.04	0.15	0.19	0.14	0.14	-0.00	-0.00	-0.05	-26.18

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		Prel.		2000/01 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	40.59	40.92	40.90	40.95	1.46	1.45	1.47	1.48	59.17	59.48	60.26	60.46	0.20	0.34	0.98	1.64
United States	3.13	3.46	3.24	3.28	4.23	4.37	4.36	4.37	13.21	15.12	14.12	14.33	0.20	1.44	-0.79	-5.24
Total Foreign	37.46	37.46	37.67	37.67	1.23	1.18	1.22	1.22	45.97	44.36	46.13	46.13	0.00	0.00	1.77	3.99
India	10.25	10.40	10.30	10.30	0.85	0.77	0.87	0.87	8.71	8.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	12.50
China	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.95	4.22	4.16	4.21	4.21	4.09	3.95	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.27
Mexico	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.28	3.20	3.20	3.20	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	1.11	1.14	1.09	1.09	7.30	7.50	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-4.00
Sudan	6.00	5.80	6.00	6.00	0.75	0.60	0.72	0.72	4.50	3.50	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.80	22.86
Argentina	0.74	0.72	0.75	0.75	4.38	4.72	4.40	4.40	3.22	3.40	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.94
Australia	0.68	0.56	0.55	0.55	2.47	2.86	2.55	2.55	1.66	1.60	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-12.50
Ethiopia	1.45	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.83	0.91	1.06	1.06	1.20	1.45	1.70	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.25	17.24
Colombia	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	2.92	3.00	2.83	2.83	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.03
Venezuela	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	1.54	1.54	1.54	1.54	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	4.78	4.84	4.69	4.69	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yemen	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.40	1.00	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.85	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Niger	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.70	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.13	1.58	2.07	1.92	1.92	0.16	0.28	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-11.97
Thailand	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	5.74	5.68	5.77	5.77	1.00	0.96	0.99	0.99	5.72	5.44	5.73	5.73	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.50

TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield (Rough)			Production (Milled)			Change in Production	
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.			From last month	
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	152.36	154.13	152.66	3.84	3.88	3.89	393.98	402.78	399.23	-1.47	-0.37
United States	1.34	1.44	1.31	6.36	6.63	6.68	5.91	6.64	6.10	-0.20	-3.17
Total Foreign	151.02	152.69	151.35	3.82	3.86	3.86	388.07	396.14	393.13	-1.27	-0.32
Major Exporters	64.43	64.52	64.55	2.94	3.03	3.03	125.96	130.10	130.00	-0.10	-0.08
Vietnam	7.58	7.68	7.70	4.02	4.13	4.08	20.11	20.90	20.75	-0.15	-0.72
Thailand	9.83	9.84	9.85	2.34	2.44	2.44	15.18	15.85	15.85	0.00	0.00
India	44.60	44.50	44.60	2.89	2.98	2.98	86.00	88.25	88.50	0.25	0.28
Pakistan	2.42	2.50	2.40	2.89	3.06	3.06	4.67	5.10	4.90	-0.20	-3.92
Major Importers	22.57	22.75	22.53	3.64	3.65	3.66	52.59	53.18	52.82	-0.36	-0.68
Indonesia	11.85	11.65	11.65	4.29	4.36	4.35	32.10	32.10	32.00	-0.10	-0.31
Brazil	3.70	3.67	3.70	3.08	2.97	3.06	7.76	7.40	7.70	0.30	4.05
European Union	0.41	0.40	0.40	6.60	6.70	6.66	1.75	1.73	1.72	-0.00	-0.29
Iran	0.60	0.55	0.45	4.63	4.23	4.00	1.85	1.55	1.20	-0.35	-22.58
Philippines	3.63	4.00	3.88	2.83	3.00	3.02	6.67	7.80	7.60	-0.20	-2.50
Nigeria	1.65	1.66	1.65	1.92	2.01	2.02	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	64.02	65.43	64.27	4.77	4.74	4.77	209.51	212.87	210.32	-2.55	-1.20
China	31.21	31.28	30.50	6.37	6.34	6.43	139.10	138.94	137.20	-1.74	-1.25
Burma	5.60	5.80	5.80	2.86	2.93	2.91	9.30	9.86	9.80	-0.06	-0.61
Bangladesh	9.69	10.70	10.50	3.07	3.02	3.04	19.85	21.53	21.30	-0.23	-1.07
Japan	1.80	1.79	1.70	6.22	6.41	6.46	8.15	8.35	8.00	-0.35	-4.19
South Korea	1.06	1.07	1.05	6.42	6.58	6.54	5.10	5.26	5.15	-0.11	-2.15
Egypt	0.50	0.63	0.63	8.33	8.62	8.55	2.65	3.53	3.50	-0.03	-0.79
Taiwan	0.36	0.36	0.36	5.19	5.46	5.46	1.31	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	0.44	0.47	0.41	2.76	2.67	2.72	0.78	0.82	0.72	-0.10	-12.04
Russia	0.15	0.17	0.17	2.84	2.62	2.62	0.27	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.15	0.13	0.14	9.14	8.09	8.55	0.99	0.78	0.83	0.05	6.45
Others	13.20	13.19	13.18	2.59	2.61	2.62	22.27	22.40	22.42	0.02	0.07

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TABLE 11
Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	Prel.		2000/01 Proj. July	Prel.		2000/01 Proj. July	Prel.		2000/01 Proj. June	From last month		From last year		
	1998/99	1999/00		1998/99	1999/00		1998/99	1999/00		MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent	
			Million hectares	Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons							
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	293.65 209.29 4.32 5.62	297.87 215.85 4.83 6.28	310.00 218.40	308.42 217.41 5.15 6.43	-1.58 -0.99	-0.51 -0.45	10.55 1.56 0.32 0.15	3.54 0.72 6.54 2.32
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	171.90 35.28	175.31 37.16	174.70 37.95	1.65 2.39	1.64 2.21	1.70 2.40	283.71 84.36	286.75 82.02	296.84 91.60	296.84 91.01	-0.59	-0.65	10.09 8.99	3.52 10.96
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ South America	136.62 28.93	138.15 28.93	136.75 29.05	1.46 2.22	1.48 2.23	1.51 2.28	199.34 64.23	204.73 64.50	205.83 66.18	205.83 66.18			1.10 1.68	0.54 2.61
Brazil	13.74	14.15	14.25	2.35	2.30	2.39	32.28	32.55	33.99	33.99			1.44	4.42
Argentina	13.04	12.63	12.55	2.12	2.18	2.20	27.70	27.55	27.65	27.65			0.10	0.36
Paraguay	1.41	1.40	1.47	2.27	2.22	2.18	3.20	3.10	3.20	3.20			0.10	3.36
China	24.25	23.99	26.20	1.83	1.88	1.83	44.37	45.19	47.86	47.86			2.67	5.91
India	32.55	31.25	30.30	0.76	0.73	0.82	24.85	22.90	24.70	24.70			1.80	7.86
European Union	6.40	6.53	6.09	2.37	2.53	2.54	15.17	16.50	15.43	15.43			-1.07	-6.46
France	2.06	2.29	2.14	2.75	2.88	2.77	5.66	6.57	5.93	5.93			-0.64	-9.74
Italy	0.79	0.57	0.55	2.07	2.39	2.49	1.64	1.36	1.37	1.37			0.01	0.81
Germany	1.05	1.23	1.13	3.33	3.49	3.21	3.48	4.31	3.64	3.64			-0.67	-15.52
Spain	1.14	1.00	0.99	1.16	0.82	1.40	1.33	0.82	1.39	1.39			0.58	70.38
United Kingdom	0.53	0.54	0.45	2.95	3.23	3.33	1.57	1.73	1.50	1.50			-0.23	-13.44
FSU-12	10.24	12.30	11.25	0.88	0.90	0.94	9.00	11.06	10.57	10.57			-0.49	-4.47
Russia	4.66	6.21	5.10	0.73	0.74	0.78	3.42	4.62	4.00	4.00			-0.62	-13.40
Ukraine	2.52	3.01	3.13	0.94	0.96	0.99	2.37	2.90	3.09	3.09			0.19	6.37
Uzbekistan	1.49	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.47	1.54	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.20			0.00	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.48	0.48	0.53	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.46			0.04	9.52
Canada	6.48	6.64	6.07	1.62	1.76	1.69	10.49	11.69	10.26	10.26			-1.43	-12.25
Indonesia	1.77	1.81	1.84	1.27	1.30	1.32	2.24	2.36	2.43	2.43			0.07	2.97
Pakistan	3.47	3.53	3.31	1.06	1.23	1.12	3.67	4.32	3.72	3.72			-0.61	-14.04
Eastern Europe	3.17	3.84	3.32	1.64	1.60	1.48	5.21	6.14	4.93	4.93			-1.20	-19.59
Poland	0.47	0.55	0.42	2.36	2.08	1.90	1.10	1.13	0.80	0.80			-0.33	-29.33
Romania	0.97	1.12	1.08	1.21	1.12	1.04	1.17	1.26	1.12	1.12			-0.14	-10.76
Hungary	0.50	0.76	0.53	1.65	1.56	1.52	0.83	1.19	0.81	0.81			-0.38	-32.07
Turkey	1.34	1.32	1.28	1.53	1.60	1.53	2.05	2.12	1.95	1.95			-0.17	-8.02
Philippines	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03			0.00	3.70
Mexico	0.40	0.33	0.25	1.57	1.50	1.48	0.63	0.49	0.37	0.37			-0.12	-24.90
Others	17.61	17.67	17.76	0.99	0.99	0.98	17.42	17.45	17.42	17.42			-0.03	-0.18

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT Percent	
World	71.44	71.97	74.42	2.23	2.17	2.26	159.41	155.89	168.53	12.64	8.11
United States	28.51	29.33	29.73	2.62	2.45	2.69	74.60	71.93	80.01	8.09	11.24
Total Foreign	42.94	42.64	44.69	1.98	1.97	1.98	84.81	83.96	88.51	4.55	5.42
Major Exporters	22.27	23.02	23.40	2.43	2.39	2.45	54.20	55.00	57.30	2.30	4.18
Brazil	12.90	13.30	13.40	2.43	2.36	2.45	31.30	31.40	32.80	1.40	4.46
Argentina	8.17	8.57	8.80	2.44	2.42	2.44	19.90	20.70	21.50	0.80	3.86
Paraguay	1.20	1.15	1.20	2.50	2.52	2.50	3.00	2.90	3.00	0.10	3.45
Other Foreign	20.67	19.62	21.29	1.48	1.48	1.47	30.61	28.96	31.21	2.25	7.78
China	8.50	8.18	9.30	1.78	1.75	1.70	15.15	14.29	15.80	1.51	10.57
India	6.35	5.65	6.00	0.94	0.92	0.95	6.00	5.20	5.70	0.50	9.62
Canada	0.98	1.00	1.10	2.79	2.77	2.68	2.74	2.77	2.95	0.18	6.65
Indonesia	1.10	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.19	1.21	1.30	1.36	1.42	0.06	4.41
Eastern Europe	0.29	0.23	0.24	1.74	2.08	1.73	0.51	0.47	0.42	-0.06	-12.45
European Union	0.52	0.37	0.37	2.95	3.12	3.12	1.54	1.14	1.15	0.01	0.53
FSU-12	0.41	0.47	0.48	0.82	0.79	0.80	0.33	0.37	0.39	0.02	4.30
Russia	0.38	0.44	0.45	0.79	0.76	0.78	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.02	4.79
Ukraine	0.03	0.03	0.03	1.16	1.12	1.12	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.59	1.57	1.57	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.01	4.84
Thailand	0.22	0.22	0.23	1.52	1.50	1.43	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00
North Korea	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.45	1.73	1.73	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.00	1.60
Bolivia	0.40	0.50	0.50	1.55	1.90	1.90	0.62	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00
South Korea	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.43	1.33	1.50	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.02	16.38
Colombia	0.03	0.03	0.04	2.17	2.19	2.14	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.01	10.29
Others	1.28	1.26	1.28	0.97	0.98	0.97	1.24	1.24	1.24	0.00	0.16

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.		Prel.		Prel.		From last year	
	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	July
	Million hectares		Metric tons per hectare		Million metric tons			
World	31.86	31.24	1.02	1.05	32.45	32.85	33.19	0.34
United States	4.32	5.43	1.13	1.06	4.87	5.76	6.79	1.03
Total Foreign	27.54	25.81	1.00	1.05	27.58	27.08	26.40	-0.68
China	4.46	3.73	1.82	1.85	8.10	6.90	6.86	-0.04
FSU-12	2.50	2.47	1.13	1.23	2.83	3.04	3.06	0.02
Uzbekistan	1.49	1.50	1.35	1.47	2.00	2.20	2.20	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.48	0.48	0.87	0.88	0.42	0.42	0.46	0.04
India	9.30	8.90	0.57	0.61	5.30	5.40	5.30	-0.10
Pakistan	2.92	2.95	1.07	1.27	3.13	3.75	3.20	-0.54
Brazil	0.69	0.70	1.14	1.40	0.78	0.97	1.00	0.03
Turkey	0.76	0.72	1.66	1.63	1.26	1.17	1.10	-0.07
African Franc Zone	2.21	2.26	0.66	0.61	1.47	1.39	1.47	0.08
Australia	0.56	0.45	1.76	2.27	0.99	1.02	1.05	0.03
Egypt	0.28	0.28	1.36	1.36	0.38	0.38	0.30	-0.08
Argentina	0.65	0.30	0.55	0.75	0.36	0.23	0.33	0.11
Paraguay	0.15	0.20	0.68	0.62	0.10	0.12	0.17	0.05
Greece	0.41	0.43	1.39	1.55	0.57	0.67	0.65	-0.02
Syria	0.28	0.25	2.51	2.58	0.69	0.63	0.59	-0.04
Mexico	0.22	0.15	1.63	1.51	0.36	0.23	0.10	-0.13
Iran	0.23	0.21	0.81	0.90	0.19	0.19	0.18	-0.02
Sudan	0.15	0.23	0.85	0.65	0.13	0.15	0.19	0.04
Others	1.78	1.61	0.53	0.54	0.95	0.87	0.87	-0.00
								-0.46

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
	1998/99	Prel.	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	Prel.	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	Prel.	2000/01 Proj.	From last year	MMT Percent
			July			July					
World	21.23	21.63	21.35	1.40	1.34	1.44	29.82	29.06	30.77	1.71	5.90
United States	0.59	0.58	0.59	3.03	2.99	2.69	1.80	1.74	1.60	-0.14	-8.06
Total Foreign	20.63	21.05	20.76	1.36	1.30	1.41	28.02	27.32	29.18	1.85	6.79
China	4.04	4.30	4.50	2.94	2.93	2.84	11.89	12.60	12.80	0.20	1.59
India	8.10	8.00	7.50	0.92	0.69	0.96	7.45	5.50	7.20	1.70	30.91
Indonesia	0.65	0.65	0.65	1.43	1.52	1.54	0.93	0.99	1.00	0.01	1.01
Senegal	0.52	0.60	0.62	1.04	1.08	1.10	0.54	0.65	0.68	0.03	4.62
Burma	0.45	0.49	0.49	1.21	1.15	1.15	0.54	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.75	0.76	0.76	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.32	0.22	0.20	1.06	1.98	1.60	0.34	0.43	0.32	-0.11	-24.71
Nigeria	1.19	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.43	1.45	1.47	0.02	1.38
Vietnam	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.10	0.08	0.09	1.45	1.77	1.65	0.14	0.15	0.14	-0.00	-3.45
Thailand	0.09	0.10	0.10	1.61	1.63	1.63	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.22	0.22	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	2.33
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.89	1.67	1.78	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.01	6.67
Central African Rep.	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.02	1.10	1.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.42	0.42	0.28	0.40	0.40	0.09	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.09	0.09	0.10	1.41	1.44	1.44	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.00	1.48
Gambia	0.07	0.11	0.11	1.04	1.09	1.09	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00
Others	2.79	2.88	2.87	0.91	0.91	0.91	2.53	2.62	2.61	-0.01	-0.46

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TABLE 15
Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area		Yield		Production		Change in Production	
	Prel.		Prel.		Prel.			
	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99	2000/01 Proj.	From last year	
	Million hectares		Metric tons per hectare		Million metric tons		MMT	Percent
World	21.77	23.05	1.20	1.15	26.13	24.44	-1.72	-6.51
United States	1.41	1.39	1.69	1.41	2.39	1.97	-0.24	-12.34
Total Foreign	20.36	21.66	1.17	1.13	23.74	24.47	-1.48	-6.04
FSU-12	6.89	8.76	0.80	0.83	5.55	7.26	-0.65	-8.92
Russia	4.09	5.53	0.73	0.75	3.00	4.15	-0.65	-15.66
Ukraine	2.40	2.78	0.94	0.98	2.27	2.72	0.08	2.94
Argentina	3.91	3.55	1.82	1.75	7.10	6.20	-0.70	-11.29
European Union	2.24	2.05	1.52	1.57	3.40	3.21	0.38	11.78
France	0.81	0.83	2.09	2.30	1.68	1.91	-0.21	-10.99
Spain	0.99	0.84	1.11	0.69	1.10	0.58	0.62	107.25
Italy	0.31	0.26	1.31	2.00	0.41	0.52	-0.01	-2.91
Eastern Europe	2.03	2.40	1.34	1.27	2.73	3.04	-0.54	-17.77
Hungary	0.43	0.53	1.65	1.50	0.71	0.80	-0.25	-30.82
Romania	0.82	1.04	1.18	1.05	0.97	1.10	-0.10	-9.09
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.21	2.02	1.91	0.41	0.40	-0.07	-16.88
Bulgaria	0.50	0.52	1.00	1.10	0.50	0.57	-0.10	-17.54
Czech Rep.	0.02	0.03	2.18	2.00	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00
China	0.72	0.80	1.29	1.63	0.93	1.30	0.10	7.69
India	2.20	2.30	0.55	0.57	1.20	1.30	-0.10	-7.69
Turkey	0.52	0.54	1.25	1.48	0.65	0.80	-0.10	-12.50
South Africa	0.83	0.39	1.34	1.17	1.11	0.45	0.20	44.44
Australia	0.17	0.12	1.25	1.13	0.21	0.14	-0.02	-14.81
Burma	0.12	0.12	0.75	0.75	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00
Others	0.73	0.64	1.05	1.08	0.77	0.69	-0.05	-7.13

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TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production	
	Prel.			Prel.			Prel.				
	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 Proj.	From last year	
	Million hectares			Metric tons per hectare			Million metric tons			MMT	Percent
World	25.59	27.43	26.81	1.40	1.55	1.48	35.90	42.52	39.63	-2.89	-6.79
United States	0.44	0.42	0.59	1.62	1.46	1.49	0.71	0.62	0.88	0.26	42.03
Total Foreign	25.15	27.00	26.22	1.40	1.55	1.48	35.19	41.90	38.75	-3.15	-7.52
India	6.60	6.40	6.20	0.74	0.86	0.85	4.90	5.50	5.30	-0.20	-3.64
China	6.53	6.98	7.80	1.27	1.45	1.41	8.30	10.10	11.00	0.90	8.91
Canada	5.43	5.56	4.90	1.41	1.58	1.47	7.64	8.80	7.20	-1.60	-18.16
European Union	3.13	3.57	3.22	3.04	3.17	3.08	9.51	11.32	9.92	-1.40	-12.33
France	1.14	1.36	1.25	3.25	3.25	3.20	3.70	4.40	4.00	-0.40	-9.09
Germany	1.01	1.20	1.10	3.36	3.52	3.23	3.39	4.21	3.55	-0.66	-15.72
United Kingdom	0.53	0.54	0.45	2.95	3.23	3.33	1.57	1.73	1.50	-0.23	-13.44
Denmark	0.12	0.14	0.15	3.07	2.70	2.97	0.36	0.38	0.43	0.05	12.27
Sweden	0.06	0.08	0.05	2.25	2.31	2.40	0.12	0.18	0.12	-0.06	-33.33
Eastern Europe	0.84	1.21	1.00	2.33	2.17	2.02	1.97	2.62	2.02	-0.60	-22.99
Poland	0.47	0.55	0.42	2.36	2.08	1.90	1.10	1.13	0.80	-0.33	-29.33
Czech Rep.	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.57	2.67	2.43	0.68	0.93	0.85	-0.08	-8.70
Australia	1.27	1.75	1.50	1.39	1.34	1.33	1.76	2.35	2.00	-0.35	-14.89
FSU-12	0.44	0.60	0.71	0.67	0.65	0.72	0.29	0.39	0.51	0.12	30.77
Russia	0.20	0.25	0.25	0.64	0.55	0.60	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.02	11.11
Pakistan	0.34	0.33	0.30	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.29	0.28	0.26	-0.02	-7.80
Bangladesh	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00
Others	0.23	0.23	0.23	1.18	1.14	1.14	0.27	0.27	0.27	-0.00	-0.00

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production			Change in Production	
	1998/99	Prel. 1999/00	2000/01 Proj. July		From last year
	Million metric tons				MMT Percent
COPRA					
World	4.32	4.83	5.15		0.32 6.54
Philippines	1.35	1.80	2.00		0.20 11.11
Indonesia	1.29	1.32	1.38		0.06 4.55
India	0.70	0.73	0.75		0.02 3.45
Mexico	0.21	0.20	0.24		0.03 16.26
Sri Lanka	0.07	0.07	0.07		0.00 0.00
Vietnam	0.17	0.17	0.17		0.00 0.00
Malaysia	0.02	0.02	0.02		-0.00 -11.76
Others	0.52	0.53	0.53		-0.00 -0.00
PALM KERNEL					
World	5.62	6.28	6.43		0.15 2.32
Malaysia	2.79	3.16	3.20		0.04 1.27
Indonesia	1.71	1.92	2.00		0.08 4.17
Nigeria	0.35	0.35	0.35		0.00 0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07		0.00 1.54
Colombia	0.10	0.10	0.11		0.00 5.00
Thailand	0.08	0.15	0.16		0.00 1.97
Zaire	0.04	0.04	0.04		0.00 0.00
Ecuador	0.04	0.04	0.04		0.00 2.56
Others	0.45	0.46	0.48		0.02 3.49
PALM OIL					
World	19.20	21.27	22.08		0.81 3.81
Malaysia	9.76	10.70	11.10		0.40 3.74
Indonesia	5.80	6.50	6.80		0.30 4.62
Nigeria	0.74	0.76	0.80		0.04 5.26
Cote d'Ivoire	0.31	0.31	0.32		0.00 1.61
Colombia	0.49	0.50	0.51		0.01 2.00
Thailand	0.40	0.71	0.72		0.01 1.84
Zaire	0.14	0.15	0.15		0.00 0.00
Ecuador	0.25	0.24	0.25		0.01 2.94
Others	1.32	1.41	1.44		0.04 2.49

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TABLE 18

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield			Production			Change in Production				
	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.	Prel.		2000/01 Proj.	From last month		From last year		
	1998/99	1999/00	July	1998/99	1999/00	July	1998/99	1999/00	June	July	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 19-year record of the differences between the July projection and the final estimate. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the July projection and the final estimate have averaged 14.6 million tons (2.8 percent) and ranged from -34.6 to 23.7 million tons. The July projection has been below the final 11 times and above the final 8 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 - 1999/00 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	---Million metric tons---			Number of years 2/	
WHEAT						
World	2.8	14.6	-34.6	23.7	11	8
U.S.	2.7	1.8	-6.2	5.4	8	11
Foreign	3.0	14.1	-32.0	21.1	11	8
COARSE GRAINS 3/						
World	2.3	18.8	-33.8	53.6	9	10
U.S.	8.0	16.6	-32.6	57.7	9	10
Foreign	1.9	10.8	-25.1	24.2	7	12
RICE (Milled)						
World	2.3	7.8	-24.0	13.0	15	4
U.S.	4.1	0.2	-0.5	0.3	9	8
Foreign	2.4	7.8	-24.3	12.7	15	4
SOYBEANS						
World	3.9	4.4	-11.9	7.5	8	11
U.S.	5.8	3.3	-9.8	9.7	10	9
Foreign	6.1	3.4	-9.1	6.2	10	9
			---Million 480-lb. bales---			
COTTON						
World	4.2	3.4	-13.3	10.3	12	7
U.S.	8.5	1.3	-2.8	3.6	12	7
Foreign	4.1	2.8	-12.1	10.5	9	9
UNITED STATES			-----Million bushels-----			
CORN	9.1	615	-1,103	2,034	11	8
SORGHUM	11.0	77	-213	171	12	7
BARLEY	6.1	28	-87	62	6	12
OATS	10.5	31	-39	144	4	14

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1998/99 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 19 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

July 2000

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

July 12, 2000

1 - UNITED STATES

During June, frequent showers soaked areas from the southern and eastern Plains into the Midwest and Northeast, maintaining adequate to locally surplus soil moisture for summer crop development. In addition, Corn Belt temperatures remained at or below 90 degrees F, except for a brief period in early June, further aiding corn and soybeans. Although cool, wet conditions significantly eased long-term moisture deficits in the southwestern Corn Belt, dry, occasionally hot weather brought drought intensification to the central and northern High Plains. In the South, soil moisture remained generally adequate from the Delta westward. In the Southeast, however, mid- to late-month showers aided pastures and summer crops, but provided little relief from long-term drought. In California, favorably warm, dry weather followed early-month showers. Much of the interior Northwest remained dry throughout the month, promoting winter wheat maturation.

2 - CANADA

In early July, soaking rain caused ponding and local lodging in the southeastern Prairies. In contrast, rain is needed in southern Alberta as spring grains and oilseeds approach reproduction. Frequent rain has kept winter wheat and summer crops in Ontario unfavorably wet.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In southern Brazil, widespread near- to slightly above-normal June rainfall boosted soil moisture for winter wheat development. In central Argentina, above-normal rainfall increased soil moisture for winter wheat planting, but slowed wheat planting in eastern Buenos Aires. Elsewhere, near- to slightly below-normal rainfall allowed wheat planting to progress. In Uruguay, above-normal rainfall continued to alleviate long-term moisture deficits. In central Chile, much-above-normal rainfall boosted moisture supplies, but caused flooding.

4 - EUROPE

During June, below-normal precipitation fell across much of Europe, helping winter grain harvesting in the south and maturation elsewhere. In early July, however, rainfall hampered winter crop dry-down in northwestern Europe, but favored summer crop development. In southeastern Europe, prolonged dryness intensified drought, stressing vegetative summer crops. An untimely heat wave in early July exacerbated the drought in the southeast, stressing summer crops entering reproduction.



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*(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin.
Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)*

5 - FSU-WESTERN

Showers and cooler weather since mid-June improved growing conditions for drought-stressed spring-sown crops in Ukraine, but arrived too late to boost prospects for maturing winter wheat. In Russia, rain in mid-June soaked key winter and spring grain producing areas, benefiting winter grains in the filling stage and spring-sown crops in the vegetative stage. Drought continued to worsen in Moldova.

6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

Near- to above-normal precipitation in June provided favorable moisture conditions for spring grain development in Russia and Kazakhstan. Hot weather overspread central growing areas in Russia in early July, increasing stress on spring grains.

7 - MIDDLE EAST AND TURKEY

Above-normal temperatures across Turkey aided winter wheat dry-down and harvesting, but also increased irrigation demands of summer crops such as cotton.

8 - SOUTH ASIA

Monsoon showers reached previously dry sections of central India in early July, improving oilseed and cotton prospects. A drying trend brought some relief to flooded rice areas of eastern India and Bangladesh.

9 - EASTERN ASIA

In the North China Plain, inconsistent early-June rainfall stressed summer crops, but favored winter wheat harvesting. Late-June rainfall increased soil moisture, but timely rain will be needed for the rest of the season to ensure normal yield potentials. In Manchuria and North Korea, drought stressed spring-sown crops. Across the Yangtze Valley and Sichuan Basin, above-normal rainfall boosted soil moisture for rice and summer crops. In extreme southern China, below-normal rainfall reduced moisture supplies for rice, but the sunny weather favored rice development. Near-normal rainfall and above-normal temperatures provided favorable growing conditions for rice across South Korea and Japan.

10 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

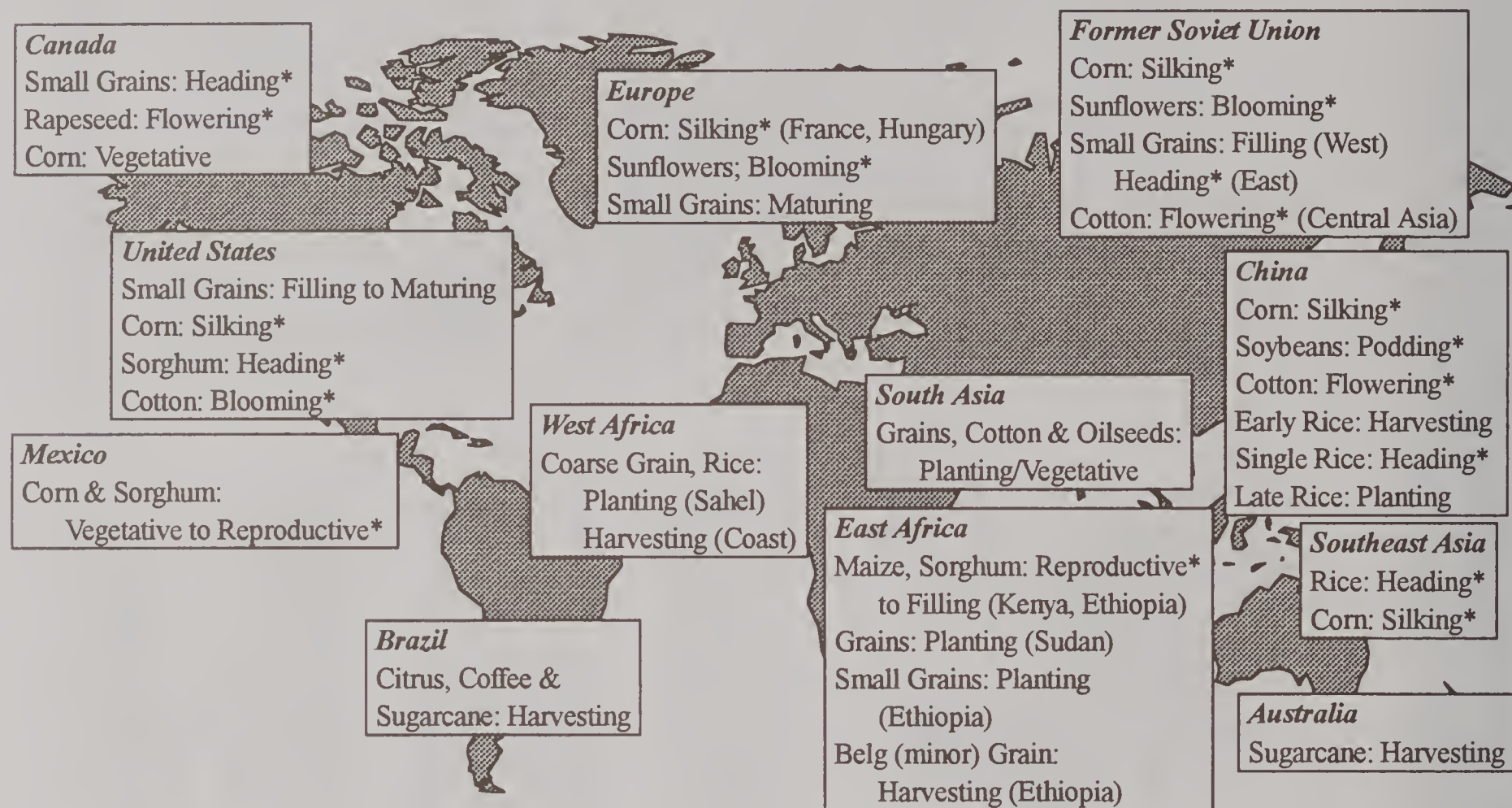
During June, Thailand received above-normal rainfall, which increased moisture for main-season rice, but caused delays in second-season rice harvesting. Rainfall was near to below normal throughout Vietnam favoring winter-spring rice harvesting in the north. Conditions were drier in the Philippines, with rainfall being generally below normal. Above-normal rainfall throughout Indonesia benefited oil palm and second-season rice, but caused delays in main-season rice harvesting in Java, Indonesia.

11 - AUSTRALIA

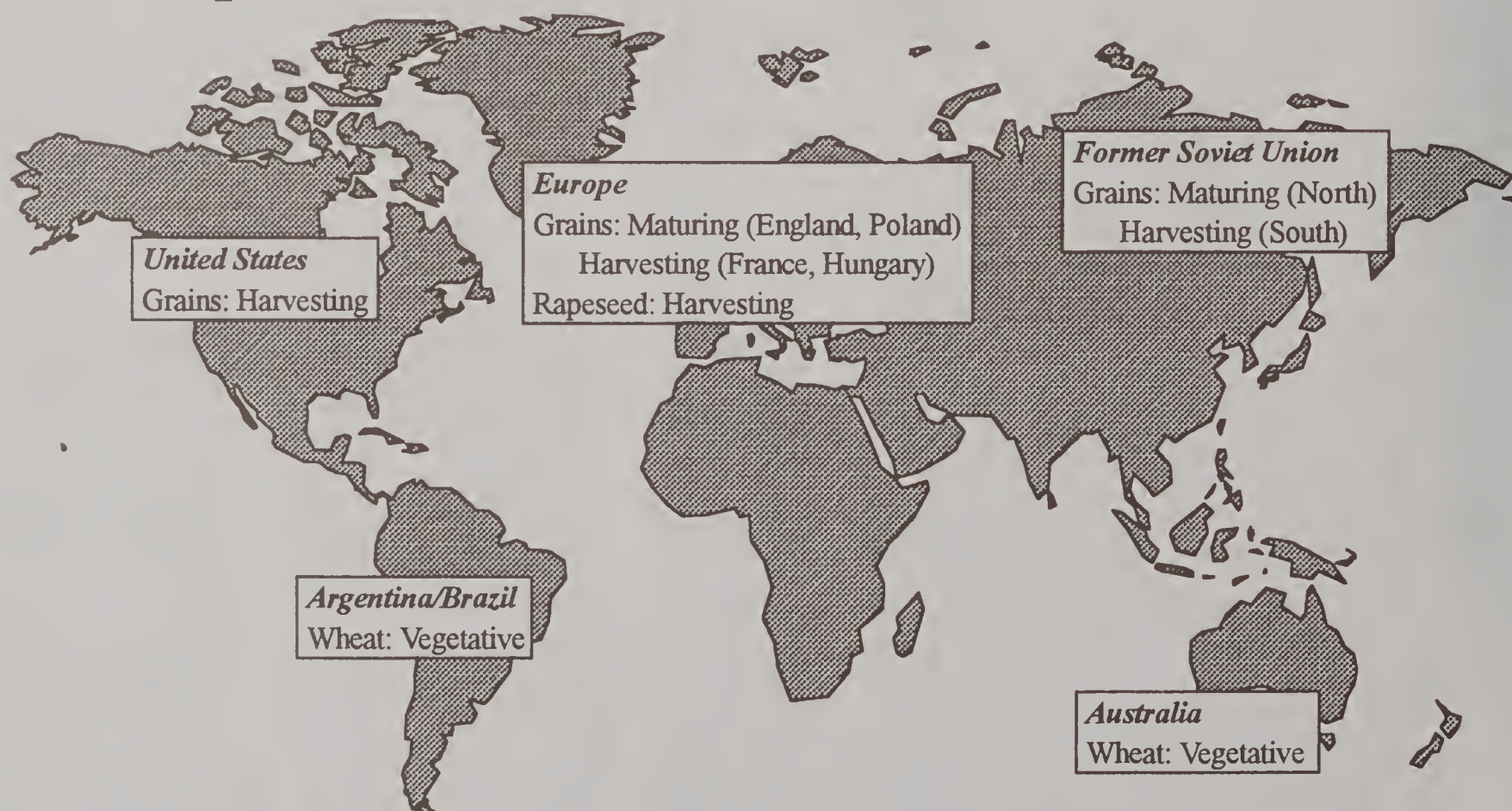
Scattered showers benefited emerging winter crops in Western Australia and the southeast.

July Normal Crop Calendar

Summer crops



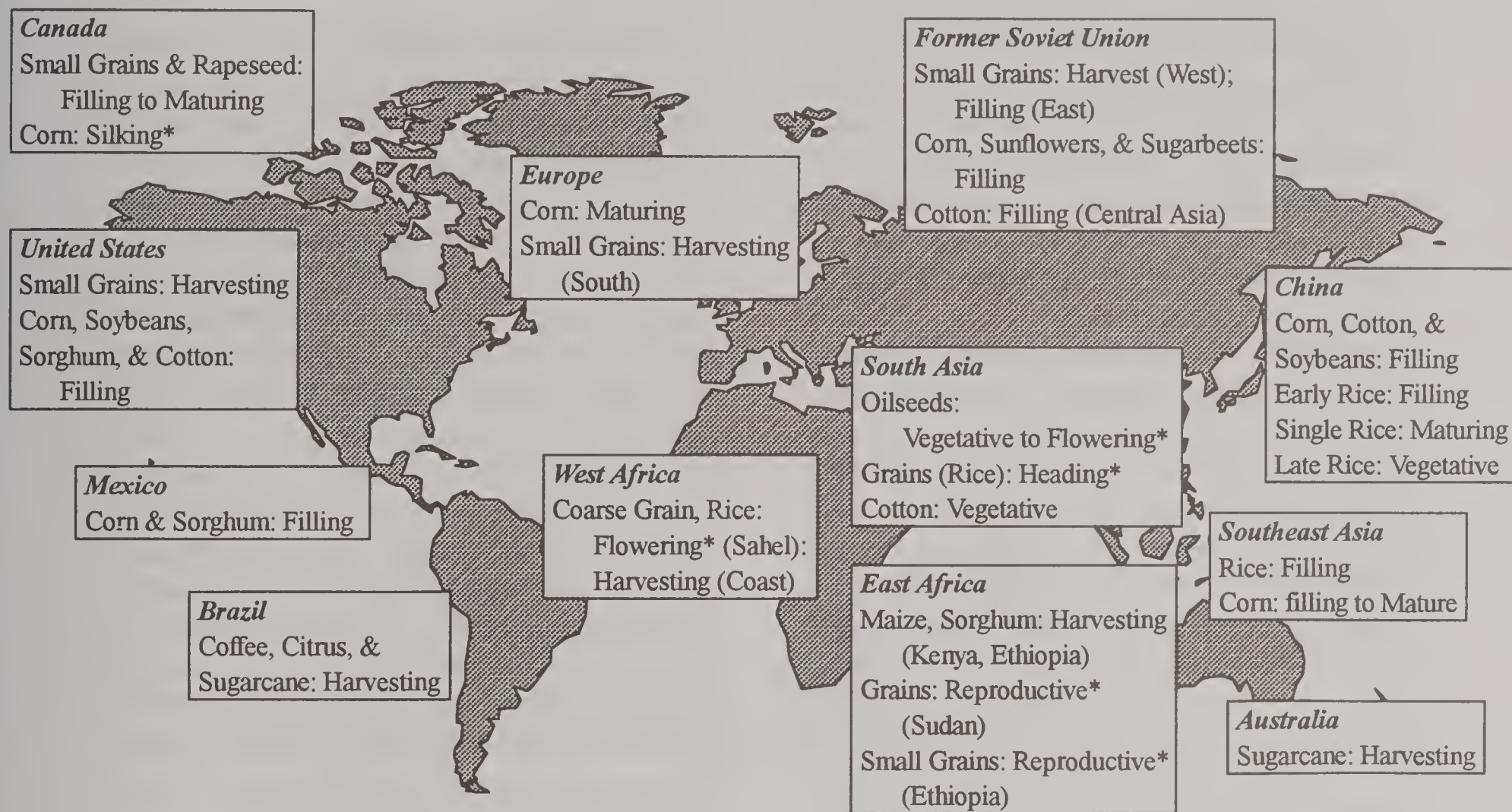
Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

August Normal Crop Calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

WEATHER BRIEFS

China: Rain in Southern Plains, North Unfavorably Dry

The weather during early June 2000 was mostly hot and dry on the North China Plain, favoring winter wheat maturation and harvesting, but stressing emerging and vegetative summer crops. In Manchuria, below-normal rainfall and very warm temperatures depleted topsoil moisture for corn, soybeans and spring wheat. Temperatures in the first half of June averaged 2 to 4 degrees C above normal across the northern growing areas of China. In contrast, moderate rain and slightly below normal temperatures favored summer crops and rice across southern China and the Sichuan Basin. Widespread showers in mid-June greatly improved growing conditions for summer crops across most of northern and central China. Additional heavy showers in late-June and early July provided further drought relief in the southern and western plains (Henan, Shaanxi, Shanxi, southern Hebei, northern Anhui, and northern Jiangsu) and may have even caused some local flooding. Meanwhile, mostly dry weather prevailed across northern Hebei, Beijing, and southern Manchuria (Liaoning) during late-June, reducing moisture supplies. Although scattered light to moderate rain increased available moisture in northern and central Manchuria (Jilin, Heilongjiang) during this period, more rain is needed to support normal crop development. Manchuria averaged only 30 to 60 percent of normal rainfall in June 2000, making it the driest June in about 20 years. Beneficial rain continued through the end of June across the Sichuan Basin, while drier and sunnier weather favored rice development across southern China.

Eastern Europe: Extreme Hot and Dry Weather Stresses Crops

Eastern Europe, especially in the south, experienced hot and dry weather during June 2000. During May 2000, some rainfall eased spring dryness in the northeast, improving crop conditions there, while the south was unseasonably hot and dry, causing stress to winter grains in the grain-fill stage as well as vegetative summer crops. During the first two weeks of June scattered showers fell in parts of Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Austria, helping winter grains and summer crops develop. In contrast, hot, dry weather from Hungary and Romania southward exacerbated developing drought and increased stress on immature winter grains and vegetative summer crops. During the week of June 18-24, hot weather overspread all of eastern Europe, worsening drought conditions from Hungary southward into Bulgaria. Prolonged dryness in these areas along with periodic heat reduced yield prospects for winter grains and likely caused a rapid decline in sugar beet, sunflower, soybean, and corn conditions. In Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, although record heat was observed during the middle of the week, cooler weather was accompanied by scattered showers at week's end, easing crop stress. During the week of June 25 through July 1, heavy showers, locally up-to 68 millimeters, eased persistent dryness in Austria, Slovenia, and Croatia. Similarly, scattered showers in northern and eastern Poland benefitted vegetative summer crops. Elsewhere, mainly dry weather dominated the region, intensifying drought from Hungary and Romania southward. Soaking rain is needed soon in southeastern Europe to prevent further decline in summer crop yield prospects.

South Asia: Rains Reach Gujarat

Last month we reported that the Southwest Monsoon arrived on time and was strongly developed over much of the Indian sub-continent. However, at that time the monsoon was not yet established over most of Gujarat, Rajasthan, and western Madhya Pradesh. During June 4 - 10, 2000, heavy rain covered important crop areas of central, northern, and eastern India and Bangladesh. Very heavy rain fell along India's southwest coast as well, likely flooding some important rice growing areas. Scattered showers also brought localized relief from long-term dryness in Gujarat and into Pakistan, but not heavy enough to spur planting of rainfed crops. Rainfall tapered off during the following week across much of northern and central India. Locally heavy rain continued over Bangladesh and India's eastern states, causing additional flooding of rice and other crops. Dryness returned to drought-affected areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, and Pakistan. Showers returned to northern and

central India during the following week, June 18 - 24, increasing moisture supplies for summer crops, but slowing planting. While showers reached into northern Pakistan, dry and hot weather continued across Gujarat and Rajasthan. Heavy rains continued along the southwest coast and across the eastern states of India and Bangladesh. During the week of June 25 through July 1, monsoon rains intensified over southern India, increasing moisture for rice and other summer crops. Heavy rains covered a broad section of Andhra Pradesh, an important groundnut and cotton-producing area, improving conditions for crop establishment. Moderate showers finally reached the groundnut basin of Gujarat, enabling oilseed and cotton planting. Shower activity declined from prior weeks' levels across northern and eastern India and Bangladesh, with just a few locations recording 50 to 100 millimeters. Showers also increased irrigation reserves in northern Pakistan and Punjab.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

2000/01 World Wheat Situation Characterized by Rising Production in Most Exporters, Reduced Output in Most Importers

World wheat production for 2000/01 is forecast at 581.3 million tons, down 4.4 million or 1 percent from last season and well below the 1997/98 record crop of 609.3 million. Harvested area is forecast at 215.6 million hectares, down 0.6 million from 1999/2000. The average yield is forecast at 2.7 tons per hectare, about equaling last years 2.71. The United States, Canada, China, Ukraine, Eastern Europe, Australia, and Northwest Africa are forecast to produce less wheat this year versus last year. European Union and Argentina are forecast to produce more wheat than 1999/2000. India is forecast to push above last year's record wheat crop. (See table 3 of this circular for area, yield, and production for individual countries and regions.)

United States: Wheat production for 2000/01 is forecast at 61.0 million tons, down 1.6 million or 3 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 22.0 million hectares, up 0.8 million or 4 percent from the previous season due to a higher percent of the planted area harvested for grain. Yield is forecast at 2.77 tons per hectare, down from last year's 2.87. Winter wheat production is estimated at 43.2 million tons, down 7 percent from last year. Winter wheat harvested area is projected down only slightly from last season. Yield is at 3.02 tons per hectare, down from last year's record of 3.21 because of early dry conditions, freeze damage, disease, and insect problems. Durum wheat harvested area is forecast 12 percent higher than 1999/2000 at 1.6 million hectares, while other spring wheat harvested area is forecast up 2 percent from last year.

Canada: Wheat production in Canada for 2000/01 is forecast at 26.0 million tons, down 3 percent from last year's crop. In 1999/2000 Canada's planting season was delayed, but the

wheat crop still achieved record yields because of very favorable rainfall and a late first fall frost. Planted area this year is actually up 6 percent over last year, but Canada is expected to return to an average yield in 2000/01 so production will be lower. Planting began on time this year and was completed early. This year the prairie provinces were too dry during early spring planting because of low precipitation over the winter. The spring rains were late arriving to parts of the prairies, but abundant rainfall in late spring and early summer has made up most of the deficit. The eastern prairies received more precipitation than the west. Manitoba made up its moisture deficit early in the planting period, and Saskatchewan had adequate soil moisture in most areas by the time planting ended. Currently, only southern Alberta has significant low soil moisture problems. In fact, Manitoba now has excessive moisture in some areas which is causing problems with fieldwork and puts the crop at greater risk of being low-quality or developing disease. The Manitoba interlake region has received the most rain in the prairies and reports that crops there are badly waterlogged. Even larger rainfall surpluses have occurred further east in Ontario where most of the winter wheat is grown. However, winter wheat accounts for only five percent of the total wheat crop. Durum plantings rose from 1.8 million hectares last year to 2.6 million hectares due to strong prices for quality durum during the past two years.

European Union (EU-15): Total EU-15 wheat production is forecast at a record 107.1 million tons for 2000/01, up 11 percent from last year. Area is forecast at a record 17.9 million hectares, up 5 percent from last year. Wheat area is up strongly throughout the EU-15 this

year due to changes in the Common Agricultural Policy that make it more advantageous for farmers to grow grains over oilseeds. Spain's harvest is estimated to be up 40 percent from last year at 7.0 million tons. In early spring, conditions were very dry and farmers feared a repeat of last year's devastating drought. However, they received very plentiful rainfall right before much of the crop would have been irrevocably damaged and have continued to receive good rain ever since. Bumper yields are now expected on the Iberian Peninsula. In France the wheat crop is forecast at a near-record 39.0 million tons, slightly below the record 1998/99 level of 40.0 million. A record wheat area of 5.3 million hectares and reports of bumper yield potential support high production. Favorable precipitation across France has been beneficial for the crops. Production in the United Kingdom is forecast up 16 percent from last year at a record 17.3 million tons, and area is also a record at 2.2 million hectares. Farmers were initially pleased at the plentiful rainfall throughout the growing season, but now they worry that too much rain may be hurting the quality of the crop. The southeast part of the country which grows the most wheat has had at least 150 percent of its normal rainfall for the season. In Germany, crop conditions have been generally favorable with the exception of parts in the east that are too dry due to the drought in eastern Europe. Area is forecast at a record 2.0 million hectares and production at a record 22.0 million tons.

Eastern Europe: For 2000/01, Eastern Europe is forecast to produce 27.0 million tons of wheat, down 1.7 million tons or 6 percent from the lackluster 1999/00 crop. Harvested area is forecast at 8.6 percent, up 0.3 million hectares or 4 percent from last year's dismal season. Area planted to wheat increased in 2000/01 primarily for two reasons. Less oilseed area was planted (due to low market prices), and a repeat of last season's wet spring that ruined much of the winter crop area did not reoccur.

A dry, late winter in the Balkans was the beginning of an extensive period with little rain. A severe drought has gripped the entire region throughout the spring and summer with some regions of the Balkans averaging only 20 percent of normal rainfall. The countries of Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary and the former Yugoslavia were subjected to the worst of the weather. In the north, Poland, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia have fared somewhat better with slightly lower temperatures and rainfall approaching up to 70 percent of normal. Although temperatures have averaged above normal throughout eastern Europe, the Balkans have set many records and have been consistently well above average. Across the entire region, an average wheat yield of 3.14 is expected with Romania at the bottom (2.06) of the range and the Czech Republic (4.30) at the top. In Poland, production is forecast at 8.0 million tons, down 12 percent from last season, with area unchanged at 2.6 million hectares. The Czech Republic is forecast to produce 4.3 million tons from 1.0 million hectares. This is an increase in production by 6 percent and an increase in area by 15 percent. Slovakia wheat production is forecast at 1.5 million tons (a 12 percent drop) and area remains unchanged at 0.4 million hectares. The production out of Hungary is estimated at 4.0 million tons from 1.0 million hectares. This is 52 percent above last season's dismal rain-soaked crop that was the lowest since the mid 1960's. Romania has probably been hit the hardest by the constant heat and dryness, especially along the fertile Danube River Valley, where a significant portion of the crop is grown. Romania is forecast to produce 3.3 million tons, down 31 percent from last season, while area is unchanged at 1.6 million hectares. Bulgaria has increased fertilizer and pesticide usage which should help to lessen the impact of the drought. Timely showers have aided farmers in Bulgaria, however production is reduced to 2.5 million tons (14 percent less than 1999/00) and area is estimated down 10 percent. The former Yugoslavia, including the primary

growing region of Vojvodina in northern Serbia, has also suffered from the oppressive spring and summer. Production is estimated down slightly (3 percent) from a very low 1999/00 crop and area is unchanged at 1.0 million tons.

Australia: The 2000/01 Australian wheat crop was planted in most regions by mid-June, and production is forecast at 23 million tons. The eastern and southern planting areas got off to a good start with early season rainfall creating excellent widespread conditions for planting. Western Australia had a slow start due to dry conditions prevailing until the first week of July, since then adequate amounts of rainfall was received throughout the grain region precluding any significant yield reductions. Crops are reported to be progressing well in most regions

Pakistan: Despite drought conditions throughout much of Pakistan, The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has revised Pakistan's 2000/01 wheat production forecast to 21 million tons, based on better-than-expected yields in the major wheat-growing areas of the Punjab. Initially, the forecast had been lower due to erratic irrigation supplies in the Sindh, but this occurred mostly at the end of the growing season and the effect on yields was minimal. The Punjab region received adequate irrigation supplies and temperatures remained mild throughout the growing season. Farmers in the Punjab reported record yield increases of 20 percent and higher above last year's levels resulting from a number of factors, including timely planting, higher seeding rates, increased input usage and nearly ideal weather. Harvesting conditions were nearly ideal through May with temperatures near 100 degrees Fahrenheit and no rain.

India: Despite severe drought in parts of western and central India, the Government of India revised the production estimate for the 2000/01 wheat crop to a new record of 74.0

million tons. An expected decline in drought affected Gujarat and Rajasthan was reportedly offset by higher production in the other producing states. Wheat regions across northern and most of central India experienced favorably cool weather and abundant sunshine during much of February and March resulting in higher yields. Rainfall and the availability of irrigation were adequate during critical growth stages in most of the irrigated areas. Harvesting conditions were ideal through May with temperatures hovering above 100 degrees Fahrenheit and no rain. There were relatively few reports of lodging this season and Ministry of Agriculture reported test weights higher than a year ago.

Brazil: Wheat production in Brazil for 2000/01 is forecast at 2.3 million tons, or 8 percent below last year's crop of 2.5 million. Harvested area is estimated at 1.35 million hectares, up 14 percent from 1999/00. Yield is currently forecasted at 1.7 million tons per hectare, or about 19 percent below last year's record yield. The two key wheat producing states in Brazil are Parana and Rio Grande do Sul, collectively, they produce over 90 percent of Brazil's wheat crop. The crop is generally planted during April to mid-June and harvested during September to November. Nearly 90 percent of the crop has been planted to date, with some slight delays in Rio Grande do Sul. Crop conditions have generally been favorable in both Parana and Rio Grande do Sul. Parts of northern Parana are under the grip of a drought, however, soil moisture conditions elsewhere in both these states continue to remain favorable. However, the critical period for Brazilian wheat is at harvest, when rains can reduce yields. Last year's yields benefitted from an unusually dry harvest period.

Argentina: Wheat production in Argentina for 2000/01 is forecast at 15.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last year's production. Area is forecast at 6.1 million hectares up 0.2 million or 3 percent from last

year. Yield is estimated at 2.54 metric tons per hectare, equivalent to last year. The official government forecast places planting intentions at 6.26 million hectares, 3 percent above last year's planted area. The larger area is expected due to higher profitability from favorable local wheat prices and reduced world supply, and an increase in combined wheat and second-crop soybean production. Some expansion into former sunflower areas is also being forecast. The beginning of the season has been wetter than normal except in southern Buenos Aires where rainfall has been close to normal. Average temperatures have been normal to slightly above normal throughout the wheat-growing region. Surface soil moisture for germination and establishment is adequate throughout the wheat region. Excessive moisture in parts of La Pampa and northwestern and eastern Buenos Aires has caused some planting delays. A July 7 government report indicated 57 percent of the area has been planted, lagging behind last season's pace and behind the average of 61 percent planted by this time. Planting is generally completed in August. The crop is harvested from November to January.

China: Wheat production for 2000/01 is forecast at 102.0 million tons, down 11.9 million or 10 percent from last year due to lower estimated area and yield. Total wheat area is forecast at 27.0 million hectares, down 6 percent from last year. Wheat yield is estimated at 3.78 tons/hectare, slightly below the 5-year average.

According to government planting surveys, China's 2000/01 winter wheat area was down around 4 percent this year, as sharply-lower wheat prices and changes in the government's procurement policy led farmers along the Yangtze River to switch from low-quality winter wheat to winter rapeseed and other cash crops. Planting for the 2000/01 winter wheat crop began in September 1999 and was completed by the end of October. Scattered

showers provided adequate moisture for germination and emergence over most of the North China Plain, through dryness remained a concern in northern and western wheat areas. Press reports indicated that the crop entered dormancy in good condition. Light snow cover protected the dormant wheat from cold spells in December and January, and winterkill damage was minimal. The weather from January through April was generally good. Precipitation on the North China Plain was close to normal except in western Henan, western Hebei, and parts of Shaanxi, which remained dry through the winter. Unusually hot and dry weather in May affected filling and maturing wheat on the North China Plain, but the impact on yield was not expected to be significant. The harvest started ahead of schedule and was completed by early July.

Spring wheat area dropped by an estimated 24 percent this year, the result of the elimination of the government procurement price for the low quality crop, and production is expected to decline to the lowest level since 1988/89. Moisture conditions were favorable at planting, but the weather has been hotter and drier than normal for most of the growing season. Heading occurred in June and harvesting will start in late July and continue through August.

Russia: Wheat production for 2000/01 is estimated at 34.0 million tons, up 3 million or 10 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 23.6 million hectares, up 0.6 million or 3 percent from last year. Winter wheat in European Russia benefitted from generally good weather throughout the season, and from a modest increase in fertilizer application this year. Yield potential of spring wheat may be hampered by significant weather-related sowing delays in Siberia and the Urals region, which could have the combined effect of reducing the growing season and increasing the threat of frost damage in the event of an early frost.

Ukraine: Wheat production for 2000/01 is estimated at 12.0 million tons, down 1.5 million or 11 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 5.6 million hectares, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last year. Dry conditions prevailed in parts of southern Ukraine during May and June, and yield potential throughout the country remains severely limited by below-optimal application of fertilizers and plant-protection chemicals.

Kazakhstan: Wheat production for 2000/01 is estimated at 7 million tons, down 4.2 million or 38 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 9.0 million hectares, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last year. Conditions have been satisfactory for spring wheat – the dominant grain crop – but yield is not expected to match the near-record output of last year, when growing conditions were nearly ideal.

Morocco: Wheat production for 2000/01 is estimated down 43 percent from last year's low crop, to 1.2 million tons. This amount is well below the 5-year average (1995-1999) of 3.2 million tons. Harvested area in 2000/01 dropped 7 percent to 2.5 million hectares. An early start to the fall planting season last year began as rains arrived early and moisture became abundant. However, from the beginning of January and until harvest, rainfall was practically non-existent and high temperatures persisted. Irrigated crops which are a small percentage of the total, and crops along higher plateaus that extracted extra moisture from affects of altitude, performed much better than wheat in other areas.

Algeria: Wheat production for 2000/01 is estimated at 0.6 million tons, down 60 percent from last year's crop, while harvested area is down 50 percent, to 0.8 million hectare. Extreme eastern Algeria enjoyed the benefits of infrequent shower activity that sustained wheat development. However, western Algeria like Morocco was left dry and baking under a high pressure system which dominated the North African spring. It produced drought in Morocco and Algeria, dryness in Tunisia and above average temperatures throughout Northwest Africa.

Tunisia: Wheat output for 2000/01 is forecast at 0.8 million tons, down 46 percent from last season and area is down 26 percent, to 650,000 hectares. This is well below the 5-year average of 1.2 million tons and 1.4 million hectares. Fall planting was delayed until rains arrived in November and lasting through December. Minimal showers maintained low but adequate soil moisture levels during the crop season. Relatively, Tunisia wheat progressed much better than in other countries of the Maghreb. Unfortunately, a pause in rainfall during April and May reduced the already marginal soil moisture levels. The one mid-April precipitation event that occurred, while highly anticipated, did not boost moisture to needed levels. Moreover, this rain combined with above average temperatures to create a hot, humid environment that promoted the emergence of pests and fungi, reducing both yields and quality of the already drought-stricken crop.

TABLE
World Wheat: Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Area	Yield	Production
	MHa	MT/Ha	MMT
1989/90	225.8	2.36	533.2

1990/91	231.4	2.54	588.1
1991/92	222.5	2.44	542.9
1992/93	222.9	2.52	562.4
1993/94	222.0	2.52	558.8
1994/95	214.5	2.44	524.0
1995/96	219.2	2.46	538.5
1996/97	230.3	2.53	582.8
1997/98	227.8	2.67	609.3
1998/99	224.8	2.62	588.6
1999/00	216.2	2.71	585.7
2000/01	215.6	2.70	581.3
5-yr. avg.	223.7	2.60	581.0

Ron Roberson, Acting Foreign Grains Chair
Telephone: (202) 720-0879
E-mail: roberson@fas.usda.gov

Mark Lindeman, FSU Analyst
Telephone: (202) 690-0143
E-mail: lindeman@fas.usda.gov

Bryan Purcell, Northwest Africa and Eastern Europe Analyst
Telephone: (202) 690-0138
E-mail: purcellb@fas.usda.gov

Suzanne Miller, EU-15 and Canada Analyst
Telephone: (202) 720-0882
E-mail: millers@fas.usda.gov

Maria Anulacion, Argentina Analyst
Telephone: (202) 690-0139
E-mail: anulacion@fas.usda.gov

Jim Crutchfield, India and Australia Analyst
Telephone: (202) 690-0135
E-mail: crutchfield@fas.usda.gov

Paulette Sandene, China Analyst
Telephone: (202) 690-0133
E-mail: sandene@fas.usda.gov

Rao Achutuni, Brazil and Paraguay Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0140
E-mail: achutuni@fas.usda.gov

Higher Prices Spur U.S. Cotton Production, While Foreign Output Falls in 2000/01

World cotton area and production for the 2000/01 season is estimated at 32.6 million hectares and 87.4 million bales. This forecast was based on several factors with cotton prices and those of competing crops playing a crucial role. Cotton production is also influenced by domestic and world financial conditions, government policies, and weather.

The Cotlook A-Index represents the price level of international raw cotton offered to the market on a daily basis from several cotton trading countries. Generally, a direct relationship exists between cotton area and production, and price indexes for the previous year. This relationship is shown in the price/area and price/production charts (see Charts 1-3). Using the A-price index as a reflection of world cotton prices, the average annual Cotlook A-Index has dropped for the past five years from the most recent peak of 92.8 cents per pound of lint in 1994/95 (Charts 1-2). As the charts show, production movements have generally followed price. Cotton prices have increased rapidly since the beginning of this calendar year, contradicting the price drops of the previous two years (Chart 3). The upward movement in price appears to have pulled 2000/01 world area and production above the 1999/2000 level. This comes despite the Government of China continued discouragement of cotton production and despite drought in Pakistan and middle-East and high production cost in Turkey and Egypt that has shifted area out of cotton. With these factors affecting production and area, world cotton production and area for 2000/01 is estimated at 32.6 million hectares and 87.4 million bales. This compares closely with 32.3 million hectares for 1999/2000, but 0.8 million bales above the 86.6 million for 1999/2000 as a larger U.S. crop more than offsets lower foreign production.

United States: Cotton is estimated at 19.3

million bales from 17.0 million last season as area is up nearly 0.5 million hectares on higher international prices over the past six months. Also, U.S. yield potential is up on favorable weather events from California to Texas offsetting the drought in the Southeast. This estimate assumes historical average area abandonment from 6 to 8 percent. Cotton planting and development progressed at a normal pace through mid-June, with 88 percent planted and 11 percent squaring on June 11. Development was most advanced in Arizona and California, but acreage squaring accelerated in the lower Mississippi Valley due to warm weather. Increasing moisture shortages stressed cotton in most areas of the Southeast and lower Mississippi Valley and parts of the southern High Plains. Meanwhile, rain provided adequate moisture in scattered parts of northern Texas.

China: Cotton output for 2000/01 is estimated at 17.5 million bales (3.81 million tons), down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from the 1999/00 crop. Area is estimated at 3.75 million hectares, up slightly from last year's record-low area. The estimated yield of 1016 KG/Ha is above the 5-year average but lower than last year's record yield due to unfavorably dry weather in many cotton-producing provinces.

Cotton area dropped significantly in 1999/2000 in response to low procurement prices and government policies intended to reduce excess cotton stocks. Area was expected to drop in 2000/01 for the same reasons, and planting intentions were initially as low as 3.3 to 3.4 million hectares. However, rising cotton prices in Spring 2000 and increased consumption in recent months led farmers to plant more cotton than anticipated. The latest area survey by the National Bureau of Statistics indicated that spring-sown cotton area increased by about 60,000 hectares from a year ago. The Ministry

of Agriculture and local officials also reported that cotton area would be similar to last year.

Growing conditions for the 2000/01 cotton crop have been mixed. In Xinjiang, where about 1/3 of China's cotton is produced, the weather has been better than last year. However, farmers are having minor problems with insects, but the impact on yields is not expected to be serious. On the North China Plain, drought conditions in May and June stressed spring-sown cotton and delayed summer cotton planting, but heavy rain since July 1 has reduced the moisture deficit and improved yield prospects. Central China has adequate to excessive moisture for cotton development.

India: Assuming a normal monsoon, 2000/01 cotton production is forecast at 12.3 million bales. Though cotton planting in the northern states was completed on time, the unexpected cessation of rains in the central and western zones caused planting to come to a complete halt and there are reports of minor losses to the early planted crop due to the dry conditions. During the first week of July, the monsoon rains resumed thereby allowing farmers to continue planting in the areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, and western Madhya Pradesh. The next few weeks will be crucial in determining actual planted area and size of the 2000/01 cotton crop. Planting in the irrigated northern states of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan was completed in May and the crop is reported to be progressing well.

Pakistan: Cotton production for 2000/01 is estimated at 7.3 million bales, 1.1 million below last year's exceptionally high yielding crop. Area is expected to decline only marginally from 1999/2000. The cotton crop had a erratic start due to dry conditions at planting. Irrigation problems, due to last year's weak monsoon and delayed snow melt due to cooler temperatures reduced early irrigation supplies particularly in some areas of

the Sindh. In the last few weeks the irrigation situation has improved with flow rates increasing to the major reservoirs.

Australia: Production for 2000/01 is forecast at 3.2 million bales. This forecast assumes normal weather conditions and sufficient water availability. A gradual improvement in the price outlook for cotton may lead to marginally higher area, driven by increases in dryland cotton area wherever soil moisture allows, at time of planting (October - November). The major factor influencing Australia cotton production is irrigation water supplies. The outlook for water availability during the 2000/01 season is reported to be excellent by industry sources. Australian cotton yields have shown an increasing trend in recent years reflecting improved agronomic practices employed by growers and the use of improved cotton varieties.

Turkey: Cotton for the outyear is estimated at 3.5 million bales, down from last year's estimate of 3.7 million. The Government of Turkey's National Cotton Advisory Board (NCAB) estimated 2000/01 production at nearly 3.4 million bales, but other sources believe the NCAB is on the low side. The decrease in production is largely attributed to reduction in area harvested from 719,300 hectares in 1999/00 to 670,000 hectares in 2000/01. In addition, unusually rainy weather during May in the Aegean and Cukurova regions made replanting necessary with these fields vulnerable to yield losses during the coming October rains. While cotton area is increasing in the Southeastern Anatolia as a result of the Southeastern Anatolian Project (GAP), it is decreasing in the Cukurova and Aegean regions due to farmers shifting to a corn-wheat rotation or to horticultural production caused by low cotton returns as cost have risen during the past few years. Given the slow pace of expansion of irrigation infrastructure for the GAP, increases in area are not expected to offset declining cotton area

within the traditional growing areas.

Argentina: Cotton production for 2000/01 is forecast to increase to 0.85 million bales, 48 percent larger than the previous season. Area is forecast at 450,000 hectares, 50 percent higher than last season. As of June 30, the 1999/2000 crop is approximately 72 percent harvested. Higher yield and lower production costs are expected to provide relatively good returns for farmers this year compared to previous years that were plagued by weather problems. The 1999/2000 crop is currently estimated at 0.575 million bales. Planting intentions for the 2000/01 crop are expected to be similar to last season's. Dry conditions at the beginning of last season delayed planting and also prevented fulfillment of the total intended area. Only 300,000 hectares were finally planted. Some farmers had no choice but to plant alternative crops such as soybeans, sunflowers and corn. Although some planting of alternative crops may continue this season, cotton is the traditional crop of the region and will remain attractive due to its higher return. The use of new seed varieties is expected to grow. Although, transgenic cotton, specifically Bt cotton, is currently only a small portion (less than 4 percent) of the 1999/00 crop, a threefold increase is expected in 2000/01. The reduced production costs and risks associated with new seed varieties are expected to result in more stable acreage and production in the future.

Brazil: Cotton production for 2000/01 is forecast at 2.9 million bales, up 8 percent from last year. Harvested area is forecast at 0.79 million hectares, an increase of about 10 percent from last year. Cotton production in Brazil has recently shifted from the traditional states of Parana and Sao Paulo into the states of Mato Grosso and Goias, (Center-Oeste Region), Bahia (Nordeste), and Minas Gerais (Sudeste). Cotton production in marginal areas has given way to large mechanized commercial farms. Cotton consumption in Brazil has

increased recently due to higher domestic production, lower imports of cotton yarns and fabrics following the devaluation of the Real, and higher activity of the textile industry in both the domestic as well as export yarn, fabric and apparel markets.

Egypt: Cotton production for 2000/01 is estimated at 850,000 bales, down 19 percent from last season. This decline is a direct result of a reduction in area of 18 percent, to 225,000 hectares. The estimated harvested area will be the lowest level in over 100 years. The decline in area can be attributed to farmers' reluctance to plant the highly labor intensive cotton crop. Its return is much lower than the return generated from other crops. For example, growing a fall wheat/summer rice crop rotation produces a considerably higher profit than a fall forage/summer cotton combination. The Egyptian Government, however, is attempting to encourage a shift from planting rice to planting cotton. Both crops are irrigated from the limited waters of the Nile, but cotton does not demand the levels of water that rice requires. Despite its wishes to protect its most precious resource, the government didn't announce a minimum guaranteed procurement price for the 1999/00 crop, so some farmers were reluctant to plant area to cotton.

Mexico: Cotton production for 2000/01 is expected to fall to approximately 300,000 bales, down 55 percent from last year. Producers have reduced spring/summer area to 69,000 hectares, down 55 percent from last year, which was also a below-normal year. Area was reduced due to inadequate Mexican Government support programs and low domestic prices. Dry weather and seasonally hot temperatures in some parts of the north have not yet negatively impacted production, however the demand for water in July will make the arrival of the annual monsoon a critical factor in deciding whether yields will also be reduced. This is particularly true for the major producing state of Sonora, which is

entirely irrigated, and largely dependent upon water sources such as reservoirs that are presently at 20 percent of capacity or less.

Uzbekistan: Cotton production of 2000/01 is estimated at 5.1 million bales, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last year. Area is estimated at 1.4 million hectares, down 0.1 million from

last year. Yield prospects are mixed: planting and establishment conditions were favorable, with little replanting required, but some local observers have reported a serious deficit of irrigation water resulting from the third consecutive year of below-normal precipitation.

Table: 1
World Cotton Area, Yield, and Production

Year	Harvested Area 1000 hectares	Yield kilograms/ hectare	Production 1000 bales*
1989/90	31,553	550	79,676
1990/91	33,155	572	87,071
1991/92	34,786	599	95,752
1992/93	32,630	551	82,505
1993/94	30,709	546	77,049
1994/95	32,175	581	85,857
1995/96	35,935	564	93,063
1996/97	33,817	574	89,226
1997/98	33,731	591	91,630
1998/99	32,903	560	84,653
1999/2000	32,252	585	86,642
2000/2001	32,559	584	87,369
5-year Avg.	33,712	574	88,886

Ronald R. Roberson, Cotton and Rice
Chairperson
Phone: (202) 720-0879
E-mail: roberson@fas.usda.gov

James Crutchfield, India, Bangladesh, and
Pakistan Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0135
E-mail: crutchfield@fas.usda.gov

Paulette Sandene, China and Japan Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0133
E-mail: sandene@fas.usda.gov

Suzanne Miller, Southeast Asia Analyst
Telephone: (202) 720-0882
E-mail: millers@fas.usda.gov

Rao Achutuni, Brazil and Paraguay Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0140
E-mail: achutuni@fas.usda.gov

Maria Anulacion, Argentina and Uruguay
Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0139
E-mail: anulacionm@fas.usda.gov

Bryan Purcell, Eastern Europe and North Africa Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0138
E-mail: purcellb@fas.usda.gov

Mark Lindeman, Former Soviet Union Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0143
E-mail: lindeman@fas.usda.gov

Ron White, Mexico and Central America Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0137
E-mail: whiter@fas.usda.gov

Curt Reynolds, Middle East and Central Africa Analyst
Telephone (202) 690-0134
E-mail: reynolds@fas.usda.gov

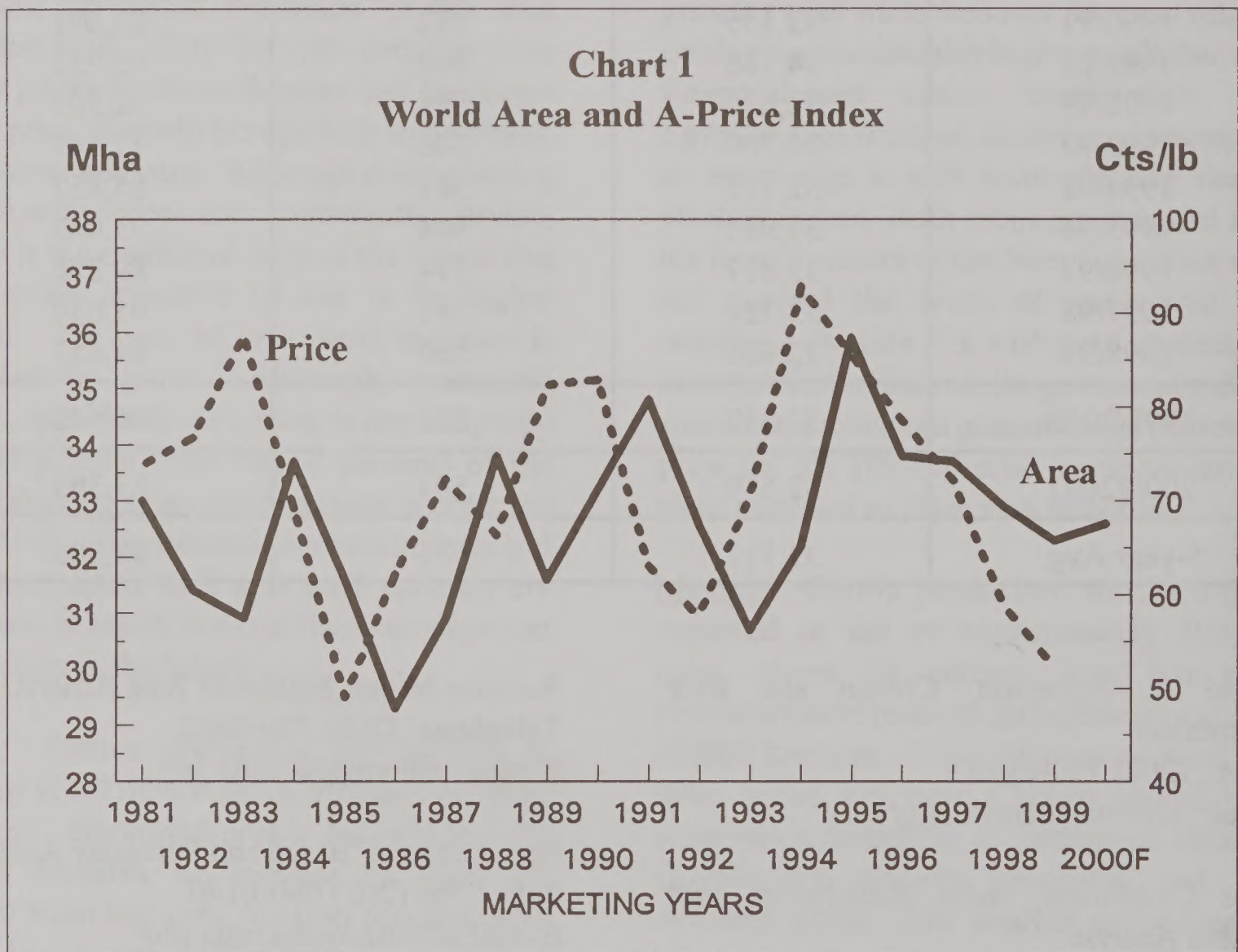


Chart 2
World Output and A-Price Index

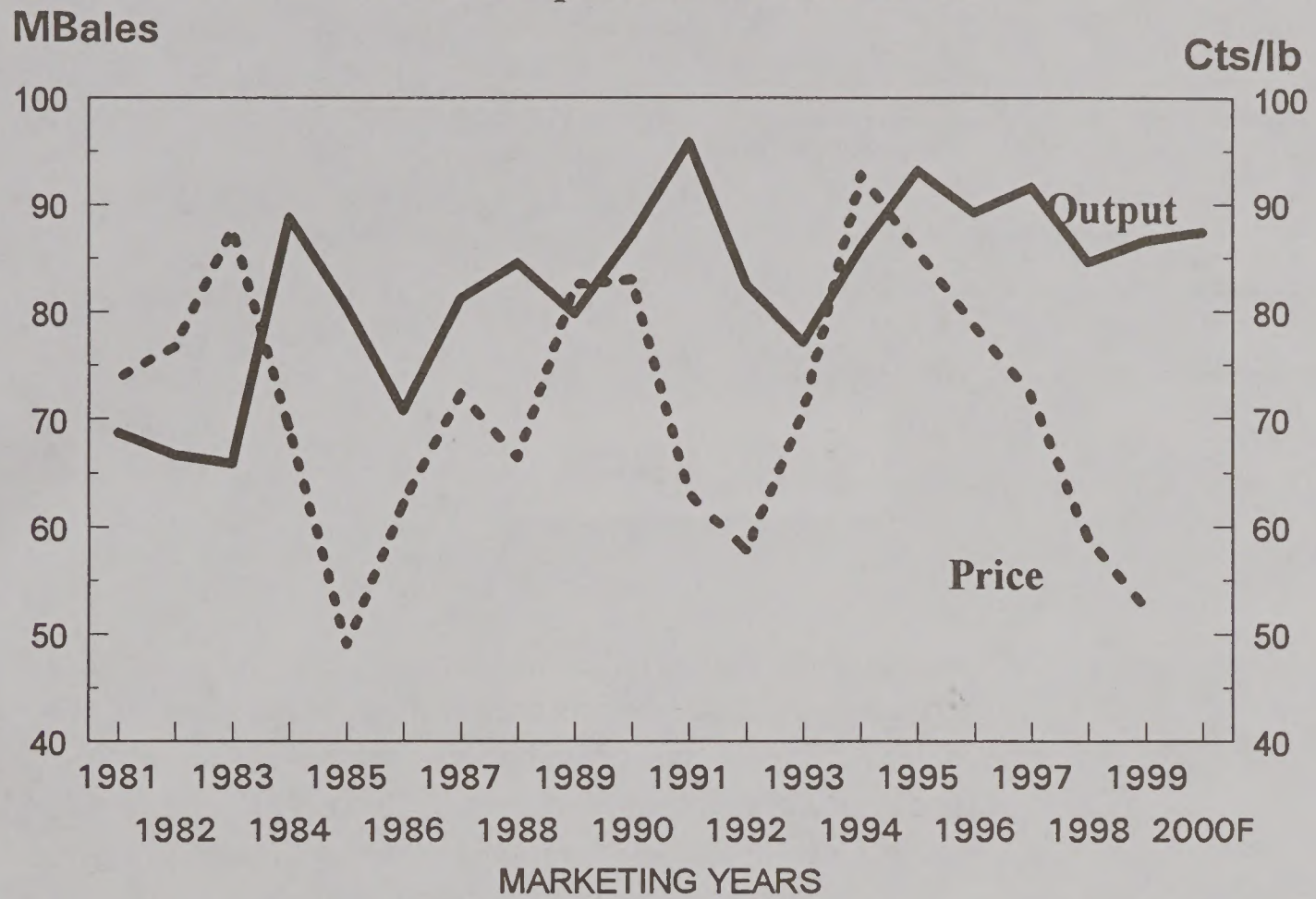
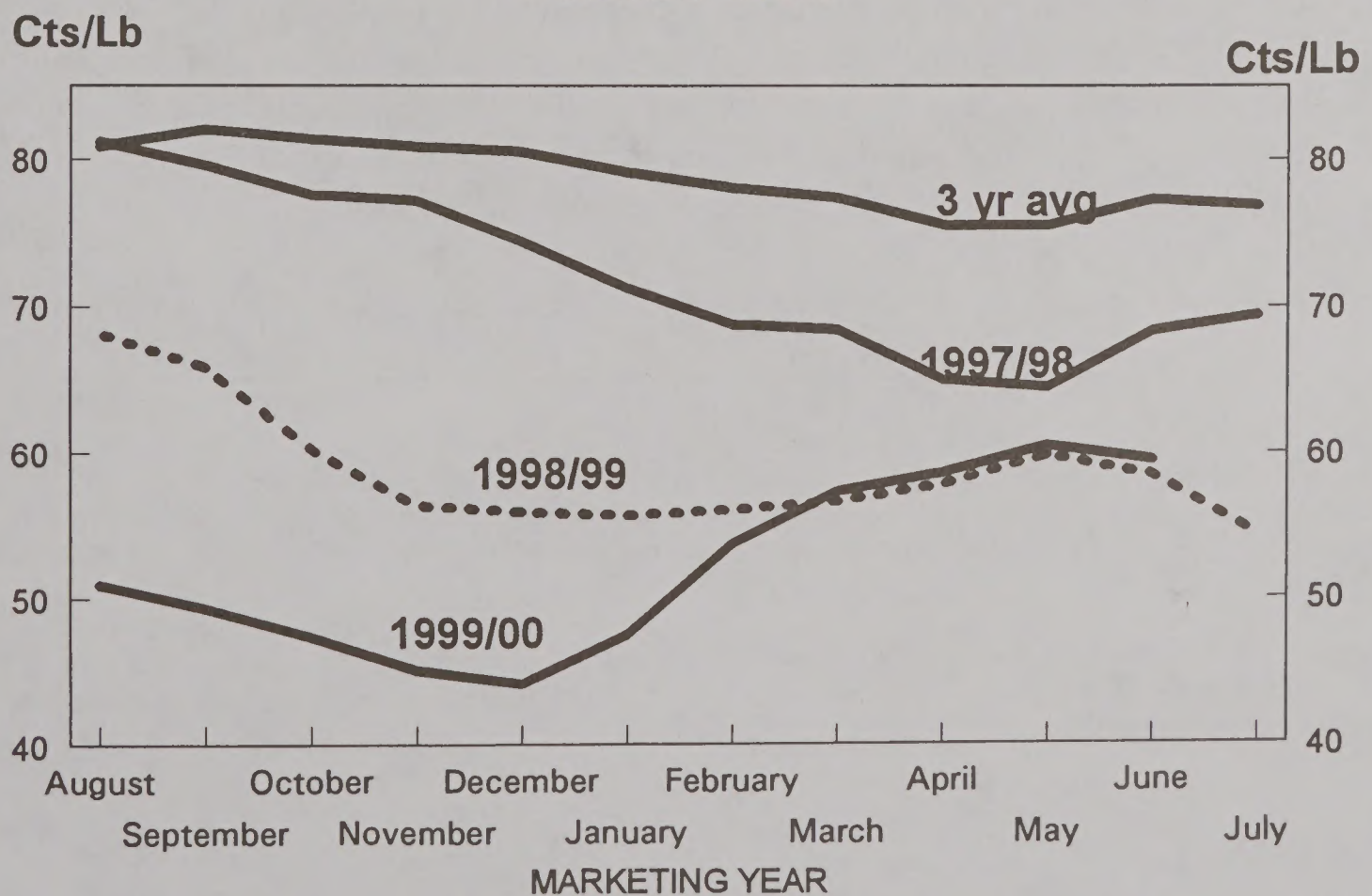


Chart 3
Cotlook A-Index



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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
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